



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

YOU CAN DEFY
THE INJURIOUS
GLARE OF THE SUN
BY USING
CROOKES' GLASSES
OBTAINABLE FROM
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C. 65

No. 20,157 號七十五百一第第 日五十月二十年戌庚 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1923. 三拜禮 號一十三月一年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

MILK STOUT

WILL DO YOU GOOD

There is really sustaining food in Milk Stout. If you feel run down try a bottle every day and notice the effect. It will make more difference in a week than any medicine, and you cannot fail to enjoy it; the flavor is so good, and it is so nice.

When you buy it be sure the label bears the true Milk Stout Sign—the Hop Leaf.

Each Pint contains the energizing carbohydrates of 10 oss. pure Dairy Milk.

Agents:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG.

Phone, Central 75.

Reports:

H. & G. SIMMONS LTD., READING, ENGLAND.

B. M. (2)

GREENER GUNS.

The Far Eastern representative Messrs W. W. GREENER, LTD., 29, Pall Mall, London, is at present in Hongkong and all specimens are cordially invited to inspect a few sample models "Greener" Guns now being shown at our store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,

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Agents for W. W. GREENER, LTD.

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Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker.
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G. "MOUSSON"

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15
11.00 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 10
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 20 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 20 minutes
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.30 " " 11.00 " " 15
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " " 10
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 14

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 20 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, and not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Compro Order represented Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
CANTON (Tel. Can. Sta.)	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30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PRICE:—\$1.60 Per 1 lb. tin.

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ANY FLAG: "O" OVER AND PRESENT.

SCOTTISH LETTER.**MR. BONAR LAW AND UNEMPLOYMENT.**

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, December 27th.
Mr. Bonar Law made a "private" visit to his constituents in Glasgow: but in these days "private" is not a word that can be employed to any action or movement of a great Minister of State. The original purpose of his journeying north was to attend the "At Home" of the Central Division Unionist Association, but his decision to receive a deputation of the unemployed, in view of the unsuccessful attempts of the workless in London to be heard by him, invested the visit with additional interest. Perhaps the most striking feature of the interview between Glasgow Labour leaders and Mr. Bonar Law was the general admission that relief works would do no more than touch the fringe of the problem. When, however, it was argued that there should be full maintenance out of State funds for all unemployed persons, Mr. Bonar Law was compelled to call the Labour men to a sense of the realities. It was suggested to him that he could find the money by cutting down the interest on the war debt to one-half. In other words, the money is to be obtained by repudiating the State's bond. The Prime Minister could give only one answer to so rabid a suggestion. If we repudiate our obligations the basis of our national credit would be gone, and neither here nor abroad would it be possible for any British Government to raise money in the future for national purposes except on the most onerous terms—such terms as are given to borrowers who have once defaulted. The old fallacy that it is advantageous to curtail working hours so as to distribute available work over a larger number was again brought forward, and the Prime Minister was urged to use his influence in that direction. Mr. Bonar Law has to sound a knowledge of business conditions to be deceived by so fallacious an argument. He knows that it entirely ignores the vital element of labour costs, and that it is only by keeping down the cost of production that this country will get back its trade. Already public burdens, local and imperial, are so heavy that they have added £5. 3d. to the cost of production of a ton of steel compared with 1914. That striking fact, mentioned by Mr. Bonar Law, is a convincing proof of a necessity for a reduction, and not an increase, in the financial commitments of both the Central and the Local Authorities.

COMRADE NEWBOLT AND THE SOVIET.

"Comrade" Newbolt, the Communist M.P. for Motherwell, has been elected honorary member of the Moscow Soviet, and deputy of the Executive of the Third Internationale, in recognition of "the significant services rendered by him to the Russian Soviet Government and the cause of Communism in Great Britain."

The London Correspondent of the Soviet official telegraph agency Rosta has received special instructions to telegraph in extenso to Moscow all the speeches, statements, etc., made by "Comrade" Newbolt in the House, with the result that the Soviet Press devotes columns to the verbal pronouncements of "the member for Motherwell" (as Mr. Newbolt has been described in the Bolshevik Press) in the British Parliament. In an interview "Comrade" Newbolt says that "as the capitalists will never accept our programme, a revolution in England is inevitable sooner or later."

SCOTS HUNGER MARCHERS IN ENGLAND.

The unemployed marchers from Scotland to London, as they make their progress through England, are perhaps not greatly concerned by the impression they leave behind them. Apparently, however, these impressions are both marked and varied. When they came to Manchester they were the guests of the Board of Guardians, and made it clear to their hosts that Scots are not necessarily all contemptuous of the fare, and left untouched a breakfast of porridge, fresh milk, bread, and marmalade. The Glasgow contingents ate the breakfast provided, but were very dissatisfied, and threatened "to make it hot" for the management. They also made trouble about going to bed at the appointed time. On the other hand, the Dundee contingent impressed Manchester as very nice people. They not only went to bed at the right hour, slept peacefully, and ate the breakfast which the Alexandrians thought not good enough, but they passed a vote of thanks before proceeding on their way. Unfortunately for future marchers, the doves' behaviour of the Dundonians was insufficient to counteract the impressions created by the more numerous and more exultant Clydesiders, and in future the Guardians have decided to send all such outside claimants on their bounty to the casual ward.

PEPPY ON THE SCOTTISH CHRISTMAS.

A modern Peppy, who hides himself under the title "J.W.H.," every now and then gives piquant extracts from his up to date diary. This week he writes of Christmas in Scotland "By-and-bye do meet one of the public procurators. With him some discourse on the new manner of Christmas observance and the greater prevalence of feasting, which he do holds to be an English custom, whereas the Scots custom be more that of drinking than of eating. And of the two he thinketh the Scots to be preferable, for it meaneth that they are more given to be sociable, and have regard for their pleasure in lively converse and song and what pertains to the spirit, and less in the gross satisfaction of victuals. But, indeed, there be marvellous sobriety in these times compared with what once was."

(Continued at foot of "Tam o' Shanter.")

U.S. TOM TIDDLERS**GROUND.****LAND WHERE "EVERYONE" MAKES MONEY.**

Americans are spending money today with a prodigality that is unexampled," said Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, in an interview on his return from his annual visit to America, "and the more one thinks over it the more one wonders. "Where is it all going to lead us? What effect will it have on the rest of the world? That it will have a very big effect within the next twenty years or so is undoubted."

Sir Edward, who is a member of the well-known merchant banking firm of Spiering and Company, is impressed as he always has been, by what he describes as the tonic effect of the American atmosphere.

"The whole country is full of prosperity of optimism, and vitality," he said, "and the contrast is most marked to conditions in Europe, where fits of blues can be so common. Directly you get to America you always feel about a hundred per cent. cheerier—I don't quite know why. Unemployment there is negligible now, and money is being spent on a great scale: it seems to come as easily that scale as it seems without hesitation. America has nearly 20 per cent. of the oil in the world, and it is about the same with regard to metals, while its production of cotton and food is enormous. The world must have these things and it pours money into America as a result on a colossal scale."

LOOKING AHEAD.

"But in spending the wealth acquired Americans are calling 16 an ever-increasing extent on the natural resources that have been so profitable, and the time will come when they cannot export without going short themselves. That will make a tremendous difference to everybody in the world, including the Americans. At present Americans do not realise this. They have so much money to spend that they gratify their desires without stint, and even if they wanted to stop they would find it difficult. The momentum is too great. It is like an enormous snowball that is being pushed down hill when the bigger boys call out 'Stop! If you don't you will kill those children at the bottom.' But the snowball is so big that its progress cannot be checked. After all, if you find money-making so easy, as it often is in America, your desire to spend is a natural one. America is in the midst of an orgy of spending, and it will go on until the point of production is arrived at, and the God-given assets are no longer available in sufficiency."

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED.

At a club lunch in the Capital the other day, a gentleman who had taken part 18 months ago in an investigation of a certain Government Department, turned to one of the officials who was present and said—"I was immensely impressed with the ability of the leading people in your office and by the amount of work which they did, but it seemed to me that five-sixths of it was wasted. Most of their work was sheer waste. Most of their considered decisions were either ignorant or turned down. It was the most extravagant misuse of brains and labour that I ever struck." It was explained to him that the men whom he admired were like squirrels in a cage, or prisoners on a treadmill, in constant motion without progress. "Yes," he said, "that always happens when the man at the top tries to do everything himself. In a really well-organised office or Government the Chief never has a paper on his table and never seems to do a stroke of work. His job is to keep out of the way unless he is really wanted." Other gentlemen at the table joined in, all of them Government servants, and they agreed with the remark that Mr. Lloyd George was always butting in and trying to do everything himself; and that Mr. Bonar Law keeps out of the way until he is wanted. That was the difference between the two men, and it is fundamental.

Another remark made was that present day Civil Servants are still pretty like the old timer who retired a year or two ago under the maximum bonus system. He was given a farewell dinner by his colleagues, and in a speech delivered himself of the following jewels:—"In my time I have furnished Ministers with replies to more than 2,000 Parliamentary questions—and never in a single one of them have I allowed any official information to leak out."

A GREAT LABOUR LEADER.

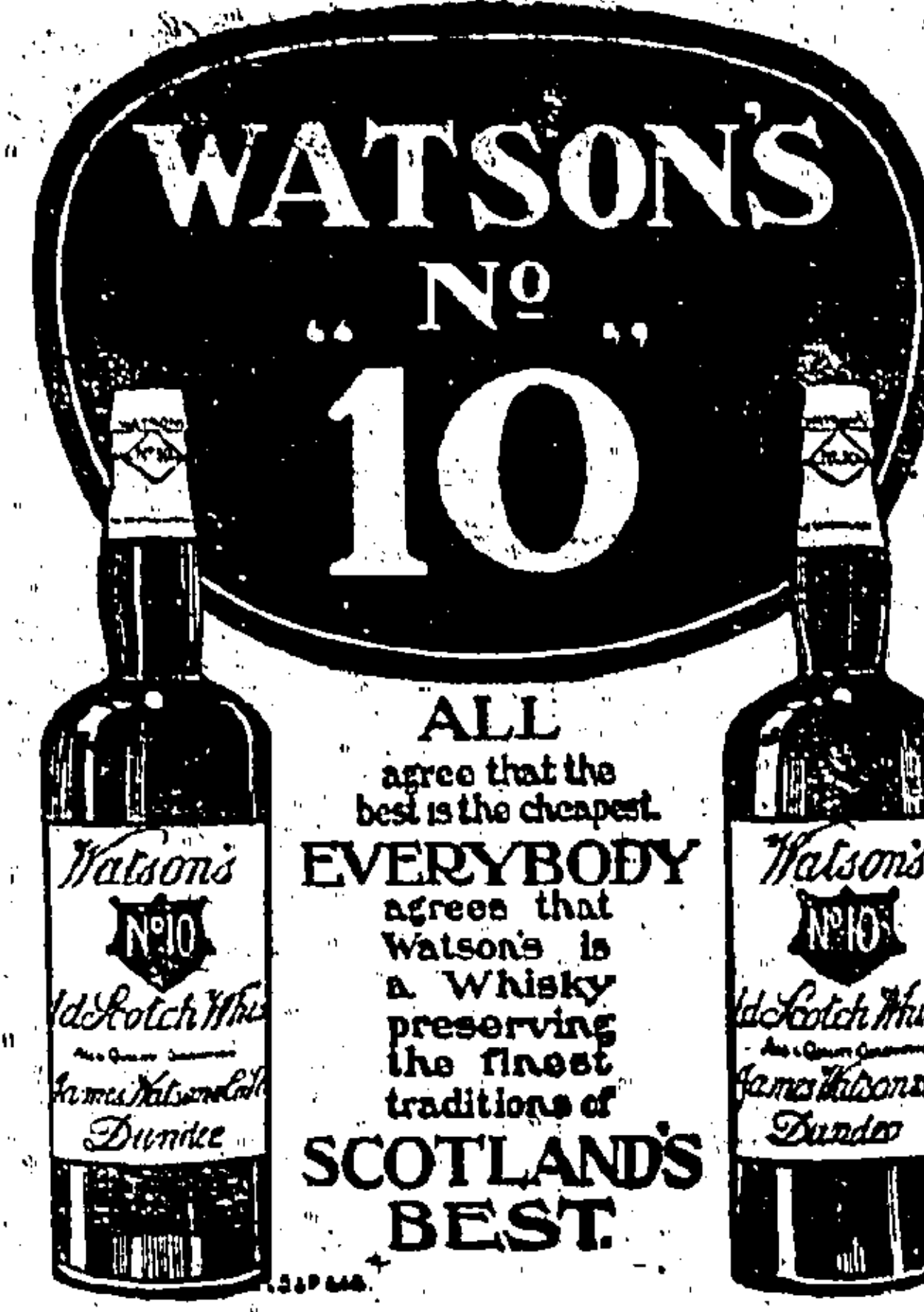
The suicide is reported while of unclouded mind of Mr. Thomas McKerrill, Chief Conciliation Officer to the Ministry of Labour, aged 43. Well known in Scotland, and at one time a Bailie in his native Kilmarnock, for a number of years he was connected with the Scottish miners' organisation, and was a member of the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Before the war he was a Labour propagandist, and was considered to be one of the best speakers in the movement. He has been at the Ministry of Labour for eight years, receiving a salary of £1,000 a year.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDIN.

Peder Nielsen-Pedersen, M.B., Ch.B., Univ. Edin., Union Medical College, East Suburb, Moulton, has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

ON THE WRONG SCENE.

A belated story comes to me regarding a recent performance in the House of Commons of the member for Dumbarton. Mr. Kirkwood always deliberately speaks in the broadest Scots, which greatly puzzles the English reporters. He quoted Shakespeare one day, with an intonation and breadth of emphasis so baffling that some of them went quarrying for the context in the recondite pages of "Tam o' Shanter!"

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MOREA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 27TH JAN., 1923.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORTSAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods are left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hong Kong, 27th January, 1923. [257]

HUGO STINNES LINIEN.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

THE Steamship

"LUDENDORFF"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Feb., will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Feb., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 29th January, 1923. [292]

IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—Advt. [101]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"ELVERIC"

SAILED 26TH NOVEMBER, 1922

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 5th February, 1923, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 15th February, 1923, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th February, 1923, at 9.30 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 27th January, 1923. [235]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"RHEBUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th January. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Feb., will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Feb., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th January, 1923. [294]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th January. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Feb., will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Feb., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th January, 1923. [29]

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S. NG QUINN,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1923.

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Prince's Building. [1856]

THE UNZEN EARTHQUAKE.

FAMOUS SEISMOLOGIST'S VIEW.

We have received from the Nagasaki Prefectural Government the following notes by Dr. F. Omori, Professor of Seismology in the Imperial University of Tokyo, on the recent earthquakes in the Shimabara district of Nagasaki prefecture which will doubtless interest many readers acquainted with Unzen as a health and summer resort.

"The north-western part of Kyushu forms one of the districts of minimum seismic activity in Japan, and the two strong earthquakes on December 8th, 1922, though the most severe in the Shimabara peninsula and the vicinity of Nagasaki since 1792, belong to the category of small destructive shocks. The panic was considerable, but the seismic damage was comparatively small, the total casualties being 23 killed and 29 injured. At the meteorological observatory of Nagasaki the amount of the maximum earthquakes motion was 1 1/2 inches, and the seismic force in the city was only about half as great as in Tokyo on the occasion of the strong shock on April 28th, 1922, whose origin was situated at the entrance of the Tokyo bay.

Limit of the Seismic Intensity.—Non-volcanic earthquakes, or those occurring in regions distant from volcanoes, are often very great. On the other hand, volcanic earthquakes, or those occurring from centres situated under, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, an active, dormant, or dead volcano, are limited in intensity and are not excessively violent. Now the earthquakes in and about the Shimabara peninsula, composed of the volcanic mountain masses of Fugen and others of the Unzen group, are to be regarded as seismic disturbances of volcanic nature. The first severe earthquake on the 8th, at 11.50 a.m., which originated at the south base of Mount Fugen, near the villages of Kita-Arima and Nishi-Arima (25 miles to the east slightly south of Nagasaki), was, according to the trilaterometer observations in Tokyo, of a magnitude almost exactly equal to that of the strongest shock which attended the great eruptive activity of Sakurajima in 1914, and not smaller than the earthquakes originating from Asama and other volcanoes. Thus, the shock in question may be taken as indicating the strongest limit of seismic disturbances likely to occur in the Shimabara peninsula. The second severe shock, on the 8th, at 11.02 a.m., whose origin was shifted to the south-west base of Mount Fugen, was only about half so strong as the first. Even in the case of the future occurrence of more or less strong earthquakes from some other points in the Shimabara districts, the intensity of motion would be much smaller.

Character of Eruptive Activity of Fugen.—Different volcanoes are characterized by their habits with regard to their eruptive activity, and it does not, of course, follow that each volcano makes great outbursts like that of Sakurajima in 1914. Explosive eruptions, like that of Bandai-san in 1868, in which a portion of the mountain mass is broken and causes a tremendous volcanic avalanche, are violent manifestations of terrible volcanic forces. The volcanic activity of Unzen-dake, whose present eruptive forces are centred at Mount Fugen, is entirely devoid of an explosive character, and, consisted, both in the outbursts of 1857 and 1792, of quiet outflowing of lava from near the summit of the latter along valleys in the north-east directions to the lengths of 2 and 0.7 miles respectively. Future eruptions from the Fugen, should any occur, must be similarly of a very gentle nature and prove entirely harmless.

Mac-Yama.—This is the old dead volcanic mass situated near the town of Shimabara, 2 miles to the north-east of the central Fugen peak. On May 31st, 1792, strong earthquakes produced enormous landslides on the south eastern side of Mac-Yama; the huge volume of the detached masses of rocks and earth, precipitated into the inland sea between Hizen and Higo, resulted in a terrible tsunami (tidal wave) which made considerable havoc along the coasts of the two provinces. At the present day there remain no more conditions rendering possible the production of a gigantic landslide from the Mac-Yama, which now stands much more inland than before. At present, therefore, there is no danger of the occurrence of a tsunami.

Unzen Park.—At the Unzen Park, where the ground is hard, the earthquakes were felt less intensely than at the villages in the lower parts of the peninsula, and the hotels and other buildings have sustained no serious seismic damage. The solfatarae were not affected, and the temperature of the most powerful of these, namely, the Seishichi and the Hachiman jigoku, was found to be 98 deg. C. (208 deg. F.), the boiling temperature corresponding to the height of the Park. Of course there is no chance of any eruption taking place from the Unzen Park, whose solfatarae are simply remains of volcanic activity dead since ages ago, and visitors to the Park have nothing to fear from the consequences of the recent seismic activity in the Shimabara peninsula.

ILFORD MURDERERS HANGED.

As briefly reported in our columns some days ago Mrs. Edith Thompson was hanged in Holloway prison and Frederick Bywaters at Pentonville on the 9th inst. A wireless message says: Mrs. Thompson was assisted in a semi-conscious condition to the scaffold. Bywaters was calm. Crowds of thousands assembled outside the prisons.

PASTEUR'S CENTENARY.

FOUNDER OF A SCIENCE.

One hundred years ago to-day (writes the *Daily Telegraph* of December 27th), there was born in the little town of Dole, Department of the Jura, in France, Louis Pasteur, who was destined to become one of the greatest scientists of the century and to make discoveries of incalculable benefit to humanity. It is scarcely too much to say that he was the founder of the science of bacteriology, which has revolutionised our knowledge of diseases and their origins, and from which has been developed, with one important exception, the practice of preventive medicine. That exception is Jenner's discovery of vaccination as an immunisation against small-pox. Pasteur's discoveries are remarkable in the whole range of research by the manner in which their results become immediately applicable to practical purposes. He himself appreciated this, as is shown by his remarks on one occasion when he said: "There is no greater charm for the investigator than to make new discoveries; but his pleasure is heightened when he sees that they have a direct application to practical life."

One single discovery made by him, that relating to the prevention of anthrax, a fatal scourge of cattle and other domestic animals, was estimated by the late Professor Huxley to be worth to France alone, in reducing the death rate of her flocks and herds, a sum equal to the whole cost of the indemnity paid to Germany after the war of 1870. Similarly, his investigations of "pebrine," a disease of silkworms, resulted in the discovery of the cause of the disease and how to prevent it, and restored the very important silk trade of France, which was threatened with destruction. His epoch-making researches into the phenomena of fermentation gave the death-blow to belief in the ancient theory of spontaneous generation which had been accepted without question for thousands of years. But perhaps the most widely known of all Pasteur's discoveries, because it most attracted attention outside scientific circles, was his cure for the dreaded disease of hydrophobia. Yet Pasteur was not a medical doctor. He was a chemist, and so strict is French law in such matters that he could not make the subcutaneous injections required by his experiments, but had to employ qualified medical practitioners to make them for him.

"*MEDICINE IN CHEMISTRY.*"
Like so many men distinguished in after-life, Pasteur did not display any particular aptitude at school or college. He was, however, always remarkable for industry, and one of his teachers in the college at Besancon noted him as having unusual powers of close and accurate observation and a capacity for clear and logical reasoning. This gentleman constantly urged the studious lad to prepare for a course of study at the Ecole Normale in Paris. Pasteur kept this advice in mind, and eventually won his double degree in both letters and science. Strangely enough, a note was appended to his diploma in science that he was only "mediocre" in chemistry; this of the student who in a few years was the acknowledged head of the greatest chemical movement of the century. It is probable that it was the examiner, not the candidate, who was at fault. His first appointment after obtaining his degree was that of assistant mathematical master in Besancon College.

It is said his attention was turned seriously to chemistry by hearing a lecture delivered at the Sorbonne by J. B. A. Dumas. At all events, he began to study chemistry earnestly. One of the earliest subjects he investigated was the nature of compounds which, whilst identical in chemical composition, possess entirely different properties. This quality is known to chemists as "isomerism," and had never been explained. Pasteur, after the study of two tartaric acids deposited from wine lees, was able to offer an explanation of the phenomenon, and stepped in consequence at once into a place of honour among the most distinguished chemists and physicists of the day. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Faculty of Science at Strasbourg, and shortly afterwards began his investigation of yeasts and moulds in connection with fermentation, which changed the manufacture of beer and wines from haphazard, rule-of-thumb practice to controllable and well-understood scientific methods. Nay, more, it revolutionised chemical and biological science, because it was the beginning of the researches which proved beyond doubt that the notion of spontaneous generation was a mere chimera. In other words, he demonstrated that if any fermentative or putrefactive substance is protected from infection by the minute germs present everywhere, no change takes place in these substances, and they remain sterile and free from any form of life. Lord Lister about this period had introduced his system of antiseptic surgery, and Pasteur's discoveries furnished logical and convincing evidence of the soundness of the principles on which it was based, and led to the aseptic methods of surgery now universally practised.

BENEFICENT ACHIEVEMENTS.

Then followed his invaluable services to the silk industry of France by discovering the cause and cure for the silkworm disease, which was estimated to be causing a loss of 24,000,000 a year to French silk-growers and manufacturers. When he was first asked to investigate the disease Pasteur declared he had never seen a silkworm in his life; but he went to the silk-growing districts in June, 1865, and by

September, of the same year he was able to announce how the disease could be prevented. He next turned his attention to the disease known as "fowl-cholera," which caused annually the death of one-tenth of all the chickens in France, and speedily indicated how immunity could be secured. In a similar way, as already mentioned, he dealt with anthrax. The last of his great discoveries was a cure for hydrophobia, the most horrible of all human diseases and one of the most fatal. Pasteur's work has reduced the death-rate from it to less than one per cent., and Pasteur Institutes have been set up in most countries of the world where rabies prevails. These beneficent achievements for the benefit of mankind were not accomplished without opposition. Pasteur was subjected to repeated attacks, and himself and his methods were denounced and condemned. The preparation of the virus for the cure of hydrophobia requires the sacrifice of many rabbits, and Pasteur was denounced by people of the anti-vaccination and anti-vivisection schools as a very monster of cruelty. The great scientist's reply was: "I should never have the courage to kill an animal for amusement or sport, but when experiments have to be made for the welfare of humanity I do not know the meaning of the word 'scruple.'"

BACTERIA AND DISEASE.
The great scientific truths which Pasteur made known prevailed in spite of all, and his fame grows with the passage of time and with each fresh discovery in the science of bacteriology, whose students are still only studying the preliminary chapters of the vast volume that remains to be perused. Pasteur was the first to demonstrate that there was a direct cause and effect between disease and the minute forms of life whose existence had been disclosed by the microscope. He proved that definite disease could be produced by bacteria, and these lowly organisms are termed, "and, what was equally important, he indicated the methods by which it could be combated successfully. The value of his services to mankind are incalculable, yet withal he himself was as single-minded and affectionate as a child, and he was devoutly religious to the end of his life. He declared that all his investigations steadily tended to confirm the strength of his belief in revealed religion. This great benefactor of the human race died rich in years and honours on September 28th, 1895.

Perhaps the best summary of the conflicting tendencies of the time was spoken by Pasteur in almost prophetic terms in his speech at the opening of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, when he closed with these words:

Two opposing laws seem to me now in contest. The one a law of blood and death, opening out each day new modes of destruction, forces the nations to be always ready for battle. The other, a law of peace, work, and health, whose only aim is to deliver mankind from the calamities which beset him. The one seeks violent conquest, the other the relief of mankind. The one places a single life above all victories, the other sacrifices hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of a single individual. The law of which we are the instruments strives even through carnage to cure the wounds due to the law of war. Treatment by our antiseptic methods may preserve the lives of thousands of soldiers. Which of the two will prevail? God only knows. But of this we may be sure, that science, in obeying the laws of humanity, will always labour to enlarge the frontiers of life.

THE BERLIN-BAGDAD RAILWAY.

ITS BRITISH ORIGIN.

Lady Susan Townley, wife of Sir Walter Townley who was for many years a member of the Diplomatic Service, and served in Peking among other capitals of the world, has recently published a book of reminiscences under the title of "Indiscretions of Lady Susan."

Lady Susan and her husband were at the Embassy in Berlin in the late nineties. She recalls a conversation worth recording between Cecil Rhodes and the Kaiser. It was the aim of Rhodes to disinterest Wilhelm in Africa. He did so by talking Mesopotamia with enthusiasm.

"If my thoughts were not centred on Africa," he declared, "that would be the field of development that would attract me most. Not only is it capable of becoming the granary of the world, but it is the obvious route to the Far East and to the undeveloped markets of Persia and Afghanistan. The way to those countries lies through Baghdad."

I knew how much Cecil Rhodes had hoped to gain from this after-dinner talk, and it may be judged with what eagerness I watched for his reappearance. When after a long time the men joined us, his face was flushed with excitement. "Thank God," he whispered, "I believe I have done the trick. I have sidetracked him out of Africa."

For the remainder of that evening the Kaiser was pensive.

He seemed much occupied with his own thoughts. Probably he was turning over in his mind a great new scheme suggested to him by Rhodes's apparently unguarded remarks. For a moment he stood talking to me before he left.

"If I had a man like Rhodes to carry out my schemes," he said, "I should be the greatest Emperor in the world."

Lady Townley is convinced that at that moment was born the idea of the Berlin-Bagdad Railway.

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HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held at the City Hall yesterday. The chair was taken by His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, who was supported by Mrs. T. L. Perkins (President), Mrs. Hickling, M.D., and Mrs. Carrie (hon. treas.). Others present were:—Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Gompertz, Mrs. Cavalier, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Holyoak, Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Inness, the Rev. G. B. Lindsay, and Messrs. W. L. Pattenden, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, and G. Hogg.

The report for the past year was as follows:—

The Ladies of the Committee beg to present the report of the work of the Society for the year ending December, 1922, together with a statement of accounts. Since the Society was founded in 1880 more than 1,633 cases have passed through its hands. During 1922 there were nineteen new cases and eleven old ones. Out of these there were nine women that received help in one way or other, and seven men. The rest of the cases either proved unsatisfactory when investigated or refused to take the Society's advice and so were dismissed. (The Chairman said he thought this a point which should be emphasized as showing that the committee did not relieve at random, but took every care to investigate each case, and obtained evidence and help from people in the colony like himself, the Chaplain to the Seamen's Mission, the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, the Harbourmaster, and any other gentleman who could give them information.) Amongst the recipients of help were British, Americans, Russians, Spanish, a Fijian, a Philippine, and an Australian woman married to a Chinese. During the summer months various Societies (not the Benevolent) and private individuals were imposed upon by a man who proved to be an impostor, and in August the Government requested the Charitable Societies in Hongkong to meet in the Council Chamber to discuss the advisability of having a Central Secretary to whom all new cases of men should be referred first before giving assistance.

Most of the Societies agreed to this new plan and it was then suggested that the Benevolent Society might like to confine its efforts to helping women and children only. The following letter on the subject was, after some discussion, sent to the Colonial Secretary:—

"Sir.—With reference to your letter No. 398/1922 which has been under the consideration of my Committee, I have to report the following:—

"1.—That the Committee are unanimous in their approval of proper steps taken by a Central Committee to prevent overlapping and indiscriminate help being given by different charitable Societies, but with reference to paragraph 6 of your letter the Committee are strongly of opinion that the policy of the Society should be carried on as heretofore for the following reasons:—

"(a). The Society was founded in 1880 to help men and women.

"(b). That all cases are investigated as thoroughly as possible and strangers in the past have been referred to the C.S.O., Capt. Beckwith, R.N., or Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, and an arrangement was made last year with Mr. Waldegrave and Capt. Bayliss that no seamen should receive help of money or clothes from this Society unless they brought a letter from Mr. Waldegrave or Capt. Bayliss, and this arrangement in most cases has worked admirably, thus avoiding overlapping as far as possible.

"2.—My Committee feel that in the case of local men who may be temporarily out of work the Society should have a free hand in assisting these cases, first referring them to the Central Secretary to see if the men have already been helped.

"In the case of destitute passing through the Colony or deserting their ships, it is agreed that these men should be dealt with by the Central Secretary, but here again my Committee would wish to use their discretion in dealing with exceptional cases.

"We have now a life member of our Society (fee \$50) who was helped as a destitute, with his passage home and who refunded the money and gave a \$50 donation as well.

"3.—The Committee feel that our policy in the past has been amply justified by the results and by the help and encouragement which have been given by the Government and many members of the Colony who have backed up the work of the Society by their subscriptions, and the Committee are anxious to do what is best for the welfare of the Colony and to help in getting rid of vagrants and undesirable, and are desirous of working together with the Government and the Central Charitable Committee to this end.—I am, Yours truly,

(Sd.) KAREN E. A. CAVALIER,
Hon. Secretary.

In July two women became destitute in Hongkong and the Police asked the Benevolent Society to house them somewhere pending their return to Australia. Great difficulty was experienced in getting them in anywhere and it was borne in upon the committee that something must be done at once to secure a room or part of a house where temporary cases of distress might be sent.

A petition was drawn up asking the Government if they could help in providing a room in Government Quarters, but a reply was received saying that no

quarters that were suitable were available, but that if the Society took a room on three months' trial they would share the costs. A room was found and has proved a great boon. This, of course, adds a fresh permanent expense for the Society, but the Society feel that so long as there is no Girls' Friendly Society or Young Women's Christian Association for Europeans in Hongkong, this Society must step in and make provision for temporarily destitute women.

There are fifteen children at school now—ten girls and five boys—who are partly or solely supported by this Society. Some of the Committee visited the schools and saw most of the children. The majority are bright and clever-looking, but there are a few that will present a problem to the Society in a year or two.

Many kind gifts of clothing have been received this year and the Secretaries attend the City Hall on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 a.m. to receive gifts of clothing of all sorts and to interview applicants for help. One could say a good deal about many cases that have been dealt with this year, but it is neither wise, advisable, nor kind that these cases should be given publicity. Therefore a good deal of the work of the Society must remain unknown to the public, but the Committee ever keep in view the fact that the money, being public money, shall be well spent, and the contributors may rest assured that if the Society refuses to help a case it has good reasons for so doing. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Colonial Government for the annual grant of \$500 and other assistance, and to Mr. Murdoch for so kindly auditing the accounts.

The Committee would urge that wherever the chance presents itself, people who live in the East will do all in their power to try and prevent European girls marrying Asiatics. Many are the tales of misery which come to its knowledge from time to time, for in most cases a "mixed" marriage proves to be no marriage at all. The following ladies have served on the Committee during the year:—Mrs. Carrie, Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. Gompertz, Mrs. Hickling, Miss Inness, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Roffey, Mrs. Smalley and Mrs. Winslow.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's report was as follows:—

"The Society's investments are as follows:—

In 1907 Sir H. Mody presented the Society with \$10,000 which are invested in Hongkong Club Debentures. This is specified as the "Mody Fund." The "Turner Fund" consists of 10 Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Debentures presented by Mrs. A. Turner in 1918. The "J. R. M. Smith Memorial Fund" consists of \$500 War Loan presented in 1920 by the widow of the late Mr. J. R. M. Smith. Thirty-five shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company were purchased by the Society in 1919. Twenty-five of these represented the accumulated Life Memberships Subscriptions which it was thought at that time should not be treated as ordinary income. The remaining ten shares were bought with money subscribed for a special case, the beneficiary of which receives monthly from the funds of the Society a sum considerably in excess of the proceeds of the investment. Life Memberships Subscriptions amounting to \$150 in 1920, \$150 in 1921, and \$250 in 1922 have not been invested as the money has been urgently required for necessary cases.

The sum on Fixed Deposit is the residue of a sum reserved for a further special case and the amount will in due course be paid to the beneficiary.

It will be seen that not only has it been necessary to treat Life Memberships Subscriptions as ordinary income, but also that a credit balance of \$1,022.78 has during 1922 been reduced to one of \$212.48 (exclusive of the sum received from the drawing of one of the Hongkong Club Debentures, which is being held for re-investment).

It behoves all members of the Society therefore to make great efforts during 1923 to obtain increased subscriptions to the funds of the Society. The regular commitments of the Society now amount to over \$250 a month.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman said he had been asked to point out to the meeting and to the Colony at large that many people had old clothes which they either threw away or gave to a coolie. These would be thankfully received by the Society who could find excellent use for them in the relief of necessitous cases. The funds of the committee were somewhat short. The reserve in hand immediately available had dwindled to the sum of \$500. It had been formerly desired to take the funds of life members for capital and accumulate it. They had found it necessary, however, to use this money as income. This was, of course, not a very sound financial condition, but the committee felt that the work had only to become better known for an ample supply of help to be forthcoming.

In conclusion the Chairman told the meeting of a case in which a man, not a Britisher, was relieved while destitute in the Colony, and had been assisted with a passage to his own country. This man had made good, repaid them for what they had done, and sent money, as a donation which made him a life member. He thought this was an excellent testimony to the work the Society was doing.

THE SOCIETY.

The Rev. G. B. LINDSAY proposed the adoption of the reports. He said that he had listened to the report with real interest and would gladly give his testimony to the work of the Society, and the spirit in which it carried out its functions. It was the only voluntary society which existed in Hongkong for the relief of destitute cases, and he was

not quite sure whether the general public realized the advantage of a central organization such as this for relief. It ensured the safeguarding of the public from fraudulent applications. He himself had only been in the Colony two days when he received such an application from a man who probably had him down on his list of "green" padres. A Society such as that certainly did safeguard the public from fraudulent applicants who were not worthy of support.

It also ensured a much wiser use of money given in relief, than if it was distributed indiscriminately by private individuals. The Society accumulated a good deal of experience in this sort of work, and, unlike a number of private people who thought all applicants for relief were either mountebanks or beachcombers, distributed help with sympathy. Then again, in the case of people desiring employment, it was far better that employers should receive applications from one central source than that they should "be pestered by different people like myself and other individuals." He supported the Society particularly because of the spirit in which it carried on its work. "All classes were helped," people of all nationalities and creeds, which witnessed a spirit of fairness and generosity. While there was, and had to be, a certain amount of enquiry into each case, the enquiry was not conducted in an inquisitorial manner, but rather with real sympathy. He thought that as the spirit of the Society and its desire to help, was so strong, it was the duty of the Colony to see that the purse was not weak. He would like to see all the churches of every denomination asked to give regular and annual support to the work.—(Applause.)

SELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dowbiggin proposed the following as the committee for 1923:—

Mr. W. L. FARRAR seconded and the motion was agreed to.

President, Mrs. Gompertz; Vice-President, Mrs. Parr; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Carrie; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Hickling; Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Featherstone; Committee: Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Annett, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Roffey, Mrs. Grayburn, Mrs. Holyoak, Miss Inness, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Murray.

Mr. Dowbiggin also made a short speech on the work of the Society. He said: "I appreciate the honour of having again been asked to speak at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society. The Society is so ably conducted by the Committee of Ladies that one rather wonders why a man need be brought into the picture at all at the annual meeting. I am sure the men of the Colony are very grateful and fully appreciate the amount of time and energy expended by the Ladies' Committee in enquiring into the cases that come before them for assistance, and I am confident that they take far more trouble and care before giving assistance than the average Committee of men would. This is all to the good, for thereby the deserving cases do not suffer from money having been dissipated in assisting fraudulent cases. The Society, of a necessity, has to do a great deal of its work by stealth, and but for this annual meeting many residents in the Colony would not hear of its work at all. Would it not be possible for the public to hear a little more from time to time of the Society's activities, with a view to broadening and increasing the interest of people in Hongkong in the Society? It is gratifying that the Society is still enabled from its funds to assist in the education of a number of children, and it is to be hoped that they will never have to withhold such help when required. A paragraph at the close of the report draws particular attention to the misery that is often caused by marriages between Asiatics and European girls. Prevention is better than cure in most things. Cannot the Society take the matter up officially through the Colonial Office? Presumably in most cases the bridegroom is a non-Christian and therefore the marriage is performed by license before a Registrar. Could not, therefore, certain regulations be enforced whereby in all such cases the man should first have produced a license from the Colonial or Foreign Offices or from the Chinese Consul-General in London. I take it that the cases this Society has to deal with are those of girls arriving out in China only to find that they are secondary or lesser wives. The number of such marriages cannot be so very great but that some such steps as I have suggested could be adopted. In the case of a young man whose parents are in a Crown Colony, it would be a simple matter to enquire whether he has already a wife; in the case of men from the interior enquiry would have to be made through the Chinese Consul-General in London and a deposit made in London of a sufficient sum as a bond of good faith, and a safeguard anyway for her passage home, in case of need. I would take this opportunity of asking all men in the Colony to lose no time in becoming either an annual subscriber of \$12 or a life member by payment of \$50. Any man or woman leaving the Colony should become a life member if only in gratitude that he or she has been able to retire and leave the Colony without the assistance of this Society. On behalf of the subscribers in particular and all others interested in the charitable services of this Colony, I would again thank the Ladies of the Committee for their excellent work during the past year.

Mrs. Kemp seconded the motion for the election of the Committee and the proposition was carried unanimously.

THANKS TO THE HON. SECRETARY.

On the motion of Mrs. Gompertz, and seconded by Mrs. McKenny, a vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Cavalier, for the "most satisfactory and unselfish devotion to the work" she had carried out in the position of honorary secretary during the past year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

There is no news of any startling development at Canton, but it is evident that the population has not ceased to regard the situation with grave misgivings.

Another large crowd of refugees came down to Hongkong by the s.s. *Heungham* yesterday afternoon. Passengers state that the City is quiet, and that there has been no fighting during the past 24 hours. The soldiers in the streets are orderly in their behaviour but gambling is rife. It is practically impossible to walk along the Bund, owing to the obstruction by large schools of gamblers.

There is uncertainty as to Gen. Ngai Rong Ping's present whereabouts. According to several passengers, yesterday, he is still in the hands of the invaders. During Monday the warships were withdrawn from their stations near the Shamenee to a secluded creek further down the river near the old forts. The vessels are still cleared for action.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS.

MACHINE-GUNS, OPIUM, AND MAUSERS.

A big seizure of arms and ammunition, including at least 300 Mausers, two machine-guns and a quantity of ammunition, has been made by Revenue Officers at a house in Mongkok. The arms were packed in fourteen cases, and were afterwards taken to the Central Police Station. Several hundred tons of prepared opium were seized near the same spot, and the haul is believed to be one of the largest made in recent years. No arrests have been made as yet. It is strongly suspected that this is one of many ammunition dumps believed to exist in and around Hongkong for transshipment to Canton when the opportunity should arise.

KO SHING THEATRE

INCIDENT.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A TICKET COLLECTOR.

For an alleged assault committed on January 1st, Shaun Kwan, a Sanitary Board Foreman, was arrested on Monday afternoon as the result of an identification parade held at the Central Police Station. The complainant in the case is one, Chan Kan, a ticket collector at the Ko Shing Theatre, and he is said to have turned the Sanitary Board foreman away from the Theatre on the ground that he wished to gain access to a show without payment. The foreman told the ticket collector he would see him on some other occasion. On January 1st, he is alleged to have met the ticket collector in Wai Ning Lane. An altercation is said to have followed, and the foreman is alleged to have stabbed the ticket collector on the head.

The case was mentioned before Mr. Lindell, yesterday, who remanded the defendant for a week, bail of \$250 being allowed.

KWANGSI FIRST ARMY'S

ADVISE.

EN ROUTE FOR MACAO, BUT IS COMPELLED TO VISIT THE MAGISTRATE.

An interesting arrest was made on the Wing On Wharf, Connaught Road Central, on Monday when a respectable dressed Chinese named Tam Sang was detained by the Police for unlawfully having in his possession 34 rounds of ammunition. Tam told the police that he was Official Adviser to the Kwangsi First Army Division. At the time of his arrest he was in the act of embarking on the s.s. *Chuen Chow en-route* for Macao. Yesterday he was brought before Mr. Lindell, and when charged admitted possession, but added that the ammunition was entrusted to him by a friend of his in Canton.

The Magistrate: Whose Army do you belong to?

The defendant: To the First Division of General Lau Tsin Wan.

Which side is that?—The Kwangsi Army.

And what do you want to run away from them for?—En route for Macao where I have a family.

And what were you going to do with this ammunition without a pistol?—It is not my property. It is just entrusted to me.

The Magistrate: \$50 or four weeks. The defendant volubly expressed his disgust in Chinese as he was being removed from the Court.

SPORT.

INTERPORT GOLF.

SELECTION OF HONGKONG TEAM.

A meeting of the Selection Committee of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held on Monday evening, at which the following five out of the six players to represent Hongkong in the forthcoming match with Shanghai were selected:—

A. B. Stewart,
H. B. Buckland,
Major Gandy, R.E.
G. S. Archbutt,
B. D. Crawford Morgan.

The remaining place in the team will probably be filled after the next trial match.

Mr. Stewart was elected Captain of the team.

For the next trial match, which will be played on Saturday, the following matches have been arranged:—

A. B. Stewart v. G. S. Archbutt,
H. B. Buckland v. Major Gandy,
B. D. Crawford v. T. W. Hill,
R. Melville Smith v. A. K. Mackenzie,
W. Galloway v. H. U. Ireland,
E. J. R. Mitchell v. J. E. Warner,
W. W. Mackenzie v. Capt. Bloxham.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. ANNUAL MEETING OF SEATHOLDERS THE NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE CHAPLAIN.

The annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral was held yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral Hall. Prior to the meeting afternoon tea was served in the Hall. The meeting was presided over by the Right Rev. C. R. Duppuy, D.D. (Bishop of Victoria) who was supported on the platform by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A. (Chaplain) and the following members of Church Body: Messrs. M. E. F. Airey, Geo. Hogg (Hon. Treasurer), W. L. Patterson (Hon. Secretary), H. B. L. Dowbiggin and J. Witcheil.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The first item on the agenda was the adoption of the accounts for the year, 1922. In giving a brief résumé of the balance sheet, Mr. Hogg said that the income for the year was about \$25,000 and the expenditure was about \$24,000, which meant that they had not much to work upon for the ensuing year. He understood that in the near future the organ would require very extensive repairs. He referred to the generous way in which the congregation had responded to Mr. Claud Severn's appeal for funds which had enabled the installation of electric fans. Referring to the memorial tablet they had received the sum of \$5,600 which was in addition to the ordinary subscriptions.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin proposed the adoption of the accounts, which was seconded by Dr. SAUNDERS and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hogg added that he had forgotten to mention that last year authority was given to sell part of the \$18,000, which was shown in the Assistant Chaplain's Fund as "Investments." He proposed that this authority be renewed again this year.

Mr. W. JACKSON seconded the proposition.

Mr. A. H. COMPTON asked what were the nature of the investments and he was informed by Mr. Hogg that they were debenture shares in Central Estates. He thought there were 16 blocks of shares at \$1,000 per block, carrying 6 per cent. The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

ELECTIONS TO THE CHURCH BODY.

The election of lay members to the Church Body was then proceeded with, and the following were finally elected after a ballot had been taken: The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Messrs. Dyer Ball, Geo. Hogg, H. B. L. Dowbiggin and J. Witcheil.

Owing to their pending departure from the Colony on leave the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Mr. M. E. F. Airey and Mr. W. L. Patterson did not offer themselves for re-election to the Body.

Mr. J. B. ROSS was elected to the position of Hon. Auditor for the ensuing year.

CHAPLAIN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The CHAPLAIN then called upon the Rev. COPLEY MOYLE (the Senior Chaplain) to read the annual report of the year's work in connection with the Cathedral. He said that he never read statistics on the subject of work without being reminded of Dickens' immortal description of the Committee of the Brick Lane Branch of the United Grand Junction Temperance Association, but as he had been asked to give a report he would mention some of the things which seemed to call for comment during the past year. The Punks which had so long been used in the Cathedral had been superseded by the more modern electric fans. The \$4,000 needed for the change had been collected by the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, and he thought it was generally agreed that the change was a great improvement. The Cathedral was cooler and the view of the beautiful East window was not blocked as it used to be by the punks. The bronze tablet, with the names of the Hongkong men who fell in the Great War, arrived from England in April and had been fixed in the porch. The Memorial Cross had been in its place for two years, so their War Memorial was now complete. A sum of \$1,600 was required in addition to the sum they had in hand, and this he undertook to collect. He did not think anyone would be asked to give, though one or two failed to send in their promised donations. Many gave most willingly much larger sums than he had expected.

The crowded congregations on Easter Christmas, Empire and Armistice Days showed that there were plenty of people in the Colony to fill the Cathedral. During the year some requests had been received by the Clergy for the laying on of hands upon such persons with prayer for their recovery and these requests had, of course, been complied with but members of the church as a whole were still far from recognising the very important place which prayer ought to have in the treatment of the cure of disease. Dealing with the Sunday School, the chaplain said that Sunday School services had been held throughout the cold weather and a Sunday School had now been opened on the Peak, which had made very encouraging start. They were very grateful to all those who were giving their time to the work of teaching in these Sunday Schools.

The usual services had been held in the Cathedral and the attendance, judging from the collections, had improved. The week-day services were very poorly attended. The Cathedral needed a large number of new hymn books, and prayer books, the cost of books had risen so much that the Church Body had waited in the hope that they would become cheaper.

Mrs. Pollock has been the Hon. Treasurer of the Flower Fund and had arranged the Festival decorations, and during her absence Mrs. Black undertook the work. Mrs. Shewell, who had been Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the Mothers' Union, resigned in May on going to live in Kowloon, and Mrs. Featherstone had undertaken the duties of Treasurer and Mrs. Church those of Hon. Secretary.

The Cathedral Hall had proved most useful, the small room being used every day, and some days the large hall been used for three different meetings. The endowment for the hall had enabled them to use it freely and had proved a great boon. It was used for the meetings of the Diocesan Conference last March and it had been used by a working party of the V.D.A. on Monday mornings. It had also been used by the Church of England's Men's Society for their meetings and lectures. This Society had now as Hon. Secretary the Rev. G. E. S. Upell, who was trying to revive what had been at times an active Society.

Mr. Denman Fuller had unfortunately been in very bad health throughout the year, and was still, he was sorry to say, very far from well. During his unavoidable absence in Hospital, Mr. Temple Bovan very kindly acted as organist and choirmaster. During the summer Mr. Denman Fuller was able to give a series of Organ Recitals in the evening. They were well attended and very much appreciated. Mr. Fuller had not seen his way to renew his agreement with the Church Body. His agreement would expire next month and he had very kindly promised to carry on for a while. "Enquiries were being made in England with a view to obtaining a successor. It was difficult to speak adequately of Mr. Fuller's services, and he (the Chaplain) was sure that all earnestly desired that a change of climate might be instrumental in restoring him to health and strength.

Mr. Holman had been acting as Honorary Secretary for the Scripture Union and had issued about 40 membership cards during the year.

The Chaplain continued: Two years ago I spoke at the annual meeting of the need of looking ahead and securing sites for new Churches in places where the population seemed to be likely to grow. I am glad that the Standing Committee of the Diocesan Conference has now taken the matter up and has applied for a site for a Church in the Eastern part of the city.

St. Peter's Church, which has been for some time nominally connected with the Cathedral, has lost its Chaplain in the person of Rev. A. J. S. Stern, who has left the Colony. It was found impossible to obtain a successor to Mr. Stern, and the Church is now being worked in connection with the Cathedral by the help of clergy engaged during the week in scholastic work.

Some of you may remember that two years ago I spoke of the need of providing a residence for the Chaplain. It is strange that during the many years since 1842 no house has been provided for the purpose. It is a need which makes the work of Chaplain more difficult than it otherwise would be. It would always be difficult enough to get in touch with one's congregation in this place, partly owing to the system of boxes, which makes pastoral visitation almost impossible, but if one had a house where one could ask people to a meal or a game of tennis it would help one to get to know them. The Church Body has now received a sum of \$30,000 for the purpose of providing such a house. It is reckoned that another \$15,000 or \$20,000 would be needed to build a suitable house on the Peak, which is what the Church Body is inclined to do, rather than buy an old house. Perhaps some member of the Church who has made a fortune in Hongkong will feel inclined to supply the balance.

In this Colony one of the greatest difficulties in Church work is the constant departure of our workers. The past year has been no exception to this rule and the present year is already witnessing the same thing. To mention all who have left us would be difficult; the Cathedral has specially felt the loss of Commodore and Mrs. Bowden Smith, Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Knight (who, we hope, may soon return) and now Mr. and Mrs. Church are about to leave us. Mr. W. Everett, who has for the last two years, filled with great efficiency the post of Verger, is leaving next month and his post has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles H. Dedson, who has already entered upon his duties.

In conclusion, the Cathedral Chaplain suggested that the time had arrived when a special effort should be made to deepen the spiritual life of the Church in the Colony. He expressed thanks to the clergy who had voluntarily assisted in the work of the Cathedral during the past year, to Mr. Patterson and Mr. Hogg, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Church Body, to those who had undertaken work in connection with the Sunday School, to servers, sidemen, members of the choir and all others who had assisted in any way in Church work. In reply to the Chairman, the Chaplain said it would cost something like \$2,000 to provide new hymn books and prayer books.

This was the only comment raised on the report.

THANKS TO THE ORGANIST.

Mr. PATTERSON at the conclusion of the report proposed that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Denman Fuller for his services during the seventeen years that he had fulfilled the duties of organist. He was sure that everybody appreciated what Mr. Denman Fuller had done for them.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BANK OF CHINA CASE. ALLEGED THEFT OF \$50,000.

Further evidence was taken yesterday afternoon in the case at the Magistracy, in which two Chinese clerks, formerly in the employ of the Bank of China, are charged before Mr. Lindell with the theft of nine bank bills and embezzlement of \$50,000, which represents the value of the nine bills in question.

Yesterday Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, for the prosecution called evidence from a number of Chinese Banks in Bonham Strand West where the two defendants are alleged to have called and obtained sums of money, in most cases amounting to \$5,000 by means of the stolen bank drafts.

The evidence of the cashier of the Kin Tai Loong (a Chinese Bank) is typical of the evidence given later by other cashiers. He told his Worship that he was the cashier of the Kin Tai Loong (a Chinese Bank), of No. 27, Bonham Strand West. On the afternoon of October 15th two men came into the Bank. One of them presented a "sight" bill for \$5,000 drawn by Chan Wi Pak, manager of the Hung Lee Chan of Swatow, and sold to the Bank of China, Swatow. The bill was made payable at the Kin Tai Loong in Hongkong. It bore on the back the chop of the Bank of China in Swatow (in English). It also bore the chop of the Bank of China, Hongkong. As the chop were all in order witness took it that the bearer was an employee of the Bank of China. The two defendants were the men who called. The Bill also bore the chop of the Bank of China in Chinese characters. There was also a "received payment" chop from the Cashier's Department of the Bank of China on the bill. He compared the bill with the counterfoil which he already held and finding it in order he asked the man who called to endorse the bill. He endorsed it "Wong Lu Tee." He also asked for the money to be paid in large denominations. Witness paid him \$1,000 in small notes and the remainder in notes of \$100 and \$500 each.

After further similar evidence by cashiers of other Chinese Banks, the case was again adjourned.

GERMAN ENGINEER SENT TO PRISON. SEQUEL TO THE SEIZURE ON THE "LUDENDORFF"

Wilhelm Rust, a German, Second Engineer on the s.s. "Ludendorff," who was arrested in connection with the seizure of arms, ammunition and cocaine on board the vessel (mentioned in yesterday's Daily Press) was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday with unlawfully having in his possession eight Mauser pistols, 375 rounds of ammunition and 6,100 official doses of cocaine.

The defendant, told his Worship through a German interpreter that he received the arms, ammunition and drug at Hamburg with a view to selling them to a friend in Japan. In this way he had hoped to make a little money besides his pay which he said was "very, very low."

Sergt. Andrews, who searched the defendant's cabin shortly after the vessel had berthed alongside the Kowloon Wharf, said that the arms were found concealed in boots, socks, boxes, drawers and various parts of the floor of the cabin.

The defendant also admitted possession of the cocaine and added that he could not help doing it.

The Magistrate informed the defendant that smuggling and the possession of arms and drugs were regarded with great gravity in the Colony and that Chinese and others who had been brought before the Court had been heavily punished. In respect of the first charge, that of possession of the arms and ammunition the defendant was sentenced to nine months imprisonment. On the second charge of possession of the cocaine a further term of three months imprisonment was ordered.

Mr. Hogg, in seconding the motion, said that if Mr. Denman Fuller had been in his usual health he would have done much more even than he had done.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried with great applause.

Mr. DENMAN FULLER in replying to the vote said that he was very grateful for all that had been said. He had, been under three operations during the last six weeks. He was only too sorry to sever his connection with the Cathedral, but he thought that the time had really come when he must do so. He was very glad to have been able to do so much for the Cathedral. He thought that during his connection with the Cathedral something like \$20,000 had been spent on the organ, and he thought that a great deal of that had been raised by his efforts. He wished the Cathedral every success and hoped that they would be fortunate in getting a good organist to replace him.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Hon. Architect (Mr. W. L. Leask) and to Mr. J. B. Ross (the Hon. Auditor) for their services during the year.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

The concluding business of the meeting was the election of six representatives to the Diocesan Conference. The following were elected: the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Pollock, Mr. W. Jackson, Mrs. T. H. King and Mrs. J. H. Kemp.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE COMPERTS (PUNISH JUDGE).]

THE FORGERY CHARGE.

The case was continued yesterday afternoon in which four Chinese, named Chan Chuen, Ton Cheuk, Ho Tau alias Ho Hau Kwan, and Li Chuen, were indicted on charges of (1), forging certain valuable securities, and (2), forging certain documents. It was alleged against the prisoners that they forged banknotes purporting to be \$1 notes of the Kwangai Bank, and it was to these notes that both charges related.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, the Crown Solicitor, was the prosecutor, and Mr. Elsiey Zeitlyn, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, defended.

On the previous afternoon Mr. Zeitlyn had made a legal submission to His Honour in which he pointed out that as the Kwangai Bank ceased to exist in June or July of last year (and this had been stated in evidence for the prosecution), the Bank's notes were worthless, and refused by the money changers. Therefore the notes could not possibly be valuable securities. He submitted too, that although some person might have the right to take proceedings against the defendants under the Copyright Act, there was no basis upon which the charge of forgery of the documents could possibly lie.

When the Court rose on Monday Mr. Zeitlyn had not submitted any authority to support this contention. When the proceedings were re-opened yesterday His Honour observed that counsel had been good enough to send him that morning a case from an authority in support of his contention, and he (the Judge), had communicated that to the other side.

Mr. Zeitlyn asked for permission to bring that authority forward in Court, so that he might enlarge upon it.

His Honour replied that counsel had expounded his argument at some length the day before, and he did not wish to go into the whole question again. When the Court rose on the previous day he had given out that he was inclined to agree with Mr. Zeitlyn on the first part of his argument, but against him on the second. Anything more that the gentleman wished to say he could say to the Jury at the close of the evidence.

Mr. Zeitlyn pressed his point, and asked whether it was His Honour's intention to let both points go to the Jury. Or, if he agreed with him on the first count, was that to go to the Jury or not?

His Honour replied that while he was certainly not at one with counsel on the second point, he had some doubt about the first. He asked Mr. Holmes whether he would wish the Jury to consider the case on both counts.

Mr. Holmes replied in the affirmative. After further argument His Honour decided to reserve the first point, and the case proceeded in the usual way.

Addressing the Jury, Mr. Zeitlyn said that the facts as far as the prisoners were concerned were very simple. They had heard the evidence of the police, and they would hear the evidence of the prisoners. Having done so, it did not matter what they thought about the notes, whether they were real or forged; what they thought about the man who had engaged the matched in which the printing press was found, or what they thought about the person who was engaged in numbering the notes, they would be able to come to no other conclusion but that the four defendants were innocent agents employed by the man Poon of whom they had already heard. They were engaged in menial capacities at low wages, and knew nothing about the banknotes excepting that they found them there when they came to the matched for the first time less than a month before arrest.

The first prisoner, Chan Chuen, was then called. Examined by Mr. Zeitlyn, he said that he came to Hongkong on the 4th October of last year. He was at Canton before that, employed as a cook at a shop. His wages were \$1 a month, and he was always paid in silver. The man Poon Hung frequently came into the shop and chatted with him. The latter asked him whether he could find him a better paid job, and Poon said he would let him know at a later date. Finally he received a letter from Poon asking him to come to Hongkong, and bring a boy with him. He would be met at the Kowloon railway station. Witness did so and brought the defendant Li Chuen with him. They were taken to the matched at Shamsui and started work the following day. He knew nothing about the banknotes till he came down here, and then, on seeing them he asked Poon about them. Poon said he had a contract to number the notes. Witness had never seen the actual and complete design of the notes printed on to paper at the matched. He had seen numbers put on to them though, and after that they had been put out to dry, and he had assisted in this work. When the police arrived at the shed witness was not working this machine, as had been stated, though he was standing near by. The man who was working the machine was Poon. The latter, as soon as he heard the police gave instructions to everybody to keep still, went through a hole in the wall in the shed, and made good his escape. Witness said he had always been a cook, and had never been a printer, or been employed with a printer. Other evidence was called, and the case was adjourned.

PRIOR TO

STOCKTAKING

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT SALE.

20%

CASH DISCOUNT.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

LEO. GODOWSKY
(THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANIST)

CAMPANELLA (LISZT)
HARK! HARK! THE LARK (CHOPIN)
WALTZ OP. 42 (CHOPIN)
GONDOLIERA IN G FLAT (HENSELT)
IF I WERE A BIRD

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
TELEPHONE C. 3146

SALE NOW ON

IN OUR
LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL

AND
SHOE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL LINE:
WOOLLEN CHEVIOT

\$2.50 & \$2.75

TWEEDS FROM 1.25

DOUBLE WIDTH

SHOES FROM \$3.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

ENTRANTS are reminded that the qualifying round must be played next SUNDAY MORNING, at Fanning old course. Partners to be arranged and starting times by ballot to be applied for in the usual way.
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[305] Secretaries & Treasurers.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS of RAPHAEL EMANUEL BELLIOS, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Barrister-at-Law, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 25th day of FEBRUARY, 1923. Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the Underwritten by the above date. Dated this 29th day of January, 1923.
DEACON HARTON & SHEPHERD,
Proctors for the Administrators,
1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.
[309]

TO LET.

FROM beginning April (for One Year), furnished, "WELLBURN," 79, The Peak (8 Rooms), on Motor Road, with Garage, Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply to
H. A. LAMBERT.
[300]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of Feb. 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	North West of New North Point, in the Cheung Sha Wan.	feet. feet. feet. feet.	about	47,225 218	11,000
			As per sale plan.		[301]

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	North West of New North Point, in the Cheung Sha Wan.	feet. feet. feet. feet.	about	10,500 136 10,125	
			As per sale plan.		[302]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of Feb. 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Pokfulam, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	North West of New North Point, in the Cheung Sha Wan.	feet. feet. feet. feet.	about	8,400 30 1,420	
			As per sale plan.		[303]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
GOVERNOR'S SHIELD.

THE Final will be played at Fanning, next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 4th. The Chartered Bank of India Australia & China. (Messrs. J. L. CROOKATT & J. M. WALKER).
The University of Hongkong.
(Messrs. G. A. MIDDLETON SMITH and F. A. REDMOND).
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[304] Secretaries & Treasurers.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

THE following competitions will be held at Fanning:—
FRIDAY MORNING, 18th FEBRUARY.—Special Medal round for men on the old course under handicap. Prize for the winner, no entrance fee.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON 18th FEBRUARY.—Mixed Foursomes on the relief course. Competitors arrange their own partners and opponents. 18 holes against bogey. 3/8 of total joint handicap to be taken. Prize for the winning lady, entrance fee \$1.00 per couple.
Running bogey pool on the old course all four days, 18th, 17th, 15th and 14th February; \$1.00 per card entrance; no limit to the number of cards that may be taken out.
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[306] Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence from the Colony of Mr. P. M. WELLEN, our Company's Manager for South China, or until further Notice, Mr. U. DE SILVA has been empowered to discharge the duties of Manager.
THE SUI LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,
15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1923. [308]

AT the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, ENGINEERS' BALL, 1923.
FOUND—One Cigar Lighter also a Small Sum of Money.
Lost—A piece of Jade with a Small Pearl at one End.
Please communicate respecting any of the above with the Hon. SECRETARY, ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.
[307]

G. R.
SALE OF H.M. OIL TANK VESSEL "DREDGOL".

TENDERS are invited up to the 26th FEBRUARY for the purchase of the above named vessel with ENGINES and BOILERS AND VARIOUS AUXILIARY MACHINERY ON BOARD.
Full Particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale, and permits to view may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and tender forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$500, returnable when decision on the tenders has been reached.
The vessel will be on view at H.M. DOCK-YARD, Hongkong from the 12th January.
PARTICULARS OF H.M. OIL TANK VESSEL "DREDGOL".

A twin screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 2,500 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 volts.
Length overall 40' 3 3/4"
between perpendiculars 38' 0"
Breadth 15' 6"
Mean loaded draught 15' 6"
Light 900
Prestboard (loaded) 36"
Tons per inch immersion 37 Tons
Gross Tonnage 4,000
Displacement Tonnage (about) 7,500
Where—Renfrew, Scotland.
Built When—1918.
By whom—W. Simons & Co., Ltd.
STEEL—Hull, Bulheads, Deck, etc.
LARGES—General Fittings on Deck, etc.
WOOD—Bridge and Small part of Deck Aft.
Tank Accommodation (4 Tanks) 4,045 Tons
Fore Well 300
Bunker Capacity (Coal) 450 Tons
Consumption per day (economical speed) 34
Economical speed 9 Knots
Pumping capacity—per hour 500 Tons
Engines—Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing, about 2,500 I.H.P.
Boilers—Cylindrical return Tube 3 Furnaces (with Howden's Forced draught) Working pressure 180 lbs. per sq. in. 4 No.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON BOARD.
Patent Steam and Hand Windlass—By Clarke Chapman.
Steam Captain and Moring and Warming—By Clarke Chapman.
Anchors, 48 Cwt., 48 Cwt., 44 Cwt. and 16 Cwt.—4 No.
Chain Cable 2 1/2"—210 fms. 1 1/2"—30 fms. Lifeboats 27' 6"—2 No.
Dinghy 16' 0"—1
Fresh Water tank capacity 14 Tons can be augmented by After Peak Tank to about 150 Tons.
Vessel is fitted with spacious Officers Quarters, also good crew accommodation.
Lloyd's Register Classed 100, A.1. being fit to carry oil in bulk.
F. P. above 150° F.
Suez Canal Certificate June 1918.
Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commandant, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1923.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1923.

Materials of Construction—
STEEL—Hull, Bulheads, Deck, etc.
LARGES—General Fittings on Deck, etc.
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Bunker Capacity (Coal) 450 Tons
Consumption per day (economical speed) 34
Economical speed 9 Knots
Pumping capacity—per hour 500 Tons
Engines—Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing, about 2,500 I.H.P.
Boilers—Cylindrical return Tube 3 Furnaces (with Howden's Forced draught) Working pressure 180 lbs. per sq. in. 4 No.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON BOARD.
Patent Steam and Hand Windlass—By Clarke Chapman.
Steam Captain and Moring and Warming—By Clarke Chapman.
Anchors, 48 Cwt., 48 Cwt., 44 Cwt. and 16 Cwt.—4 No.
Chain Cable 2 1/2"—210 fms. 1 1/2"—30 fms. Lifeboats 27' 6"—2 No.
Dinghy 16' 0"—1
Fresh Water tank capacity 14 Tons can be augmented by After Peak Tank to about 150 Tons.
Vessel is fitted with spacious Officers Quarters, also good crew accommodation.
Lloyd's Register Classed 100, A.1. being fit to carry oil in bulk.
F. P. above 150° F.
Suez Canal Certificate June 1918.
Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commandant, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1923.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1923.

Materials of Construction—
STEEL—Hull, Bulheads, Deck, etc.
LARGES—General Fittings on Deck, etc.
WOOD—Bridge and Small part of Deck Aft.
Tank Accommodation (4 Tanks) 4,045 Tons
Fore Well 300
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Hongkong, 12th January, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREE-
MASONRY IN THE DISTRICT OF
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

THE Installation of Dr. G. D. R. BLACK as District Grand Master will take place in PARKERS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst., at 8.30 p.m.
Master Masons are invited to attend.
A. W. HILL,
D. G. Secretary.
[378]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, CONNAUGHT ROAD, on SATURDAY, the 10th of FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st December, 1922, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 1st February, 1923, until Saturday, the 10th February, 1923, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1923. [376]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 1st February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1923. [370]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on TUESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1922.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 5th February to Tuesday, 13th February, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for
THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1923. [395]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 4A, DES VAUX ROAD, on TUESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 29th January to Tuesday, 13th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1923. [319]

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS'
ASSOCIATION.

THE FEBRUARY SETTLEMENT DAY has been altered from MONDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1923 to FRIDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1923.
By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEW,
Secretary.
[396]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FEBRUARY SETTLEMENT DAY has been altered from MONDAY, 26th to FRIDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1923.
By Order of the Committee,
P. TESTER,
Secretary.
[393]

THE CORONET.

"DREAM STREET."

KOWLOON THEATRE.

NO PUBLIC
PERFORMANCE.

TODAY!

INTIMATION

Just received

French shipment of

BASS'
LIGHT
ALE

Purple Triangle Brand

Pints & Splits

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE CENTRAL 616

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., G.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 31st, 1923.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

In view of the actual conditions in Canton it would be amusing if it were not so tragic to read the kind of information which has been imparted in Shanghai during the past week or so to newspaper reporters who have been making enquiries regarding the intentions of Dr. SUN YAT SEN. We can readily believe that Dr. Sun has received telegrams from his Chinese friends in Canton urging him to return "if only for a brief period, in order to get governmental affairs running smoothly again," but we doubt very much the statement that "foreign interests in Canton have joined in the general demand that Dr. SUN YAT SEN come at once to Canton to bring order out of the situation there." Foreign interests in Canton have certainly been anxious to see order maintained in Canton. Foreign interests are business interests, and trade and commerce are seriously hampered by the chaos which the rival military factions have created in Canton. But since the Kwangsi and Yunnanese armies reached Canton, there has certainly been no justification for believing it to be in the power of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to "bring order out of the situation," which he has been so largely instrumental in creating. It is very clear now that his presence in Canton would be very unwelcome to the dominant military faction, and Dr. Sun appears to have wisely refrained, at the last moment, from leaving Shanghai to put his head into a noose at Canton. The officials whom he appointed by cable to take supreme control, in his absence, of military and civil affairs have been ousted. General NGAI PONG PING, whom Dr. Sun appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces, was forcibly arrested by Kwangsi and Yunnan military leaders at what was assumed to be a friendly conference, and he has been compelled to renounce his authority. His life has been saved apparently only through the intervention of the Japanese Consul at Canton, but as to whether he

is still a prisoner or a fugitive, like the Civil Governor, there is no trustworthy information. The only thing that is clear is that the Kwangsi and Yunnanese leaders definitely dominate the situation in Canton. Whether they are powerful enough to organise a Civil Government has yet to be more clearly revealed, but circumstances would seem to point to the conclusion that we are likely to see General TSEN CHUN HSUAN in Canton again before we see Dr. SUN YAT SEN. General TSEN (or SAUW, as he is often called) was at one time Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, and was later, under Dr. SUN's regime, Head of the "Administrative Council of Seven," which in course of time disagreed and scattered. He was recently asked by the Peking Government to "mediate" between the Kwangtung and Kwangsi leaders, but showed himself to be in no hurry to undertake that mission. In this connection we recall the report that TSEN and SUN had recently had certain conversations in reference to the situation in Canton; and that there were overtures for a "reconciliation." The report said that TSEN made it a condition that SUN should not go to Canton. SUN contradicted this, saying that neither TSEN nor anyone else had "ventured to address him on the subject in the sense of a condition." That may be strictly true, but it is significant that no indication is given by Dr. SUN that if he proceeds to Canton it will be with General TSEN's approval and best wishes. It is futile in the present circumstances to attempt to foreshadow what will happen at Canton, but if the Kwangsi faction dominates the situation it is not a far-fetched conjecture that General TSEN, who is a native of Kwangsi, may be induced by the leaders in Canton and the Central Government to essay the task of evolving order and good government out of the present chaos.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at Post Office Buildings yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. R. Sayer presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health). Nothing of public interest transpired.

A passenger on board a ferry launch running between Shaokwan and Hung-hom attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the launch into the Harbour on Monday. The quartermaster and engineer of the launch immediately dived to the rescue and succeeded in pulling the would-be suicide out of the water.

There were only seven cases of notifiable disease in the Colony during the week ended the 27th inst., though these included two deaths from diphtheria. The cases were: diphtheria, one French and three Chinese; enteric fever, one Portuguese, one Chinese, and one Japanese. There were no reported deaths from influenza. The health return for Monday shows one Chinese and one British case of diphtheria.

Two houses in Hollywood Road, Nos. 75 and 77, fetched a remarkably good price on Monday afternoon at Messrs. Lammett Bros. sale. The area of the land is 8,850 square feet, and the bidding was brisk before the property was knocked down to Mr. Cheung Ting Shiu for \$213,500. This works out at over \$23 per square foot, the highest price known to have been paid for property in this area.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 2s. per share, to be payable in April, next at exchange 2s. 2 1/2d. = 89.71 cents per share (a total for the year 1922 of \$1.28 per share).

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

The report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1922, states:—
The net profit for that period after deducting Directors' and General Managers' remuneration and including \$23,484.59 brought forward from last account, amounts to \$348,746.87

Which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—
Pay a dividend of 80 cents per share \$120,000.00
Pay a bonus of 70 cents per share 108,000.00
Carry forward to new profit and loss account 120,746.87
\$348,746.87

Directors.—In accordance with Clauses No. 83 of the Company's Articles of Association, Messrs. J. Scott Harrison, W. L. Patterson, the Very Rev. Father Robert, Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, and Mr. J. M. Alves retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE LOCAL PATRONAGE OF
GOOD MUSIC.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]NEAR EAST SITUATION.
WARLIKE SYMPTOMS MANIFESTED BY TURKS.

LONDON, January 29th.

Constantinople telegrams speak of the pessimism of Turkish leaders regarding the outcome of the Lausanne Conference. Warlike symptoms are being manifested, notably, Kemal Pasha prior to his departure to Angora visited his mother's grave, where he solemnly averred "if my country is called on to take up arms, I will never lay them down until liberty is achieved."

"WAR IS INEVITABLE."

Adnan Bey is reported to have declared that war is inevitable.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, January 29th.

At a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Mr. Balfour announced that if the Turks rejected arbitration by the League, and consequently peace seemed to be threatened, Great Britain would invoke Article XI, of the Covenant, which provides that the League may take action to safeguard the Peace of Nations in the event of any threat of war.

The Council merely took a note of Mr. Balfour's declaration and passed on to other business.

EARLIER CABLES.

DRAFT TREATY LIKELY TO BE REFUSED BY TURKEY.

LAUSANNE, January 29th.

Interviewed after perusing the draft treaty, the leading Turkish delegate expressed surprise at some of the contents, especially the financial clauses, in which he said new elements not discussed by the commission had been introduced, and it appeared the Allies intended to open a way to bargaining. The draft treaty would be communicated to Angora, but acceptance in its present form was regarded as quite impossible.

TURKISH CLAIM OPPOSED BY KING HUSSEIN.

LAUSANNE, January 29th.

King Hussein has addressed a note to the Conference vigorously protesting against the Turkish claim to Mosul, and saying that Mosul is undoubtedly an integral part of Iraq.

LATEST CABLES.

U.S. POLITICAL AFFAIRS.
HEAVY PROGRAMME FOR THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.

The Senate lives a crowded life for the next five weeks in consequence of the announcement of the Government's intention to complete a heavy programme before vacation, including army appropriations and shipping bills.

MR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENT CRITICISED IN SENATE.

The storm of resentment at Mr. Baldwin's statement, made in an interview on January 19th, found echo in the Senate when Mr. McKellar (Democrat) declared that if Mr. Baldwin exhibited the same elements of sordid parsimony, and uttered the same crude attacks on the American people while here, the American Commission should not have treated with him.

NEW GLIDING RECORD.

ALL PREVIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OVERSHADOWED.

PARIS, January 29th.

All previous gliding records have been put in the shade by Manoyrol, who remained aloft, between Cherbourg and Vauville, for 483 minutes.

OBITUARY

LORD ARTHUR KINNAIRD.

LONDON, January 29th.

The death is announced of Lord Arthur Fitz Gerald Kinnaird whose wife (Lady Mary Alma) died a few days ago.

[Lord Arthur Fitz Gerald Kinnaird, F.R.G.S., D.L., J.P., was Lord High Commissioner to the Church of England, 1907-19; Hon. Col. of late Tey Div. M.E.; President of Football Association; Director of Barclay's Bank, Ltd.; and President, Y.M.C.A. Deceased was in his 76th year.]

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUHR OCCUPATION.
FRENCH BEGIN EXPULSION OF GERMAN OFFICIALS.

PARIS, January 29th.

A message from Dusseldorf states that the French and Belgian Authorities have begun to arrest and expel all the high officials in the occupied territory, who are refusing to recognise the Occupation Authorities.

BERLIN, January 29th.

The Fascist demonstrations at Munich yesterday were without incident.

PARIS, January 30th.

The Quai D'Orsay announces that a general railway strike has been declared on the left bank of the Rhine.

PHENOMENAL COLLAPSE OF THE MARK.

LONDON, January 29th.

After collapsing to 160,000 to 180,000, marks closed at 152,000 to 157,000, French francs being at 75.25, Belgian at 83.95, the lire at 97, and sterling in New York at 4.63.

SOVIET OIL CONCESSION.

AMERICAN COMPANY SECURES RIGHTS IN SAGHALIEN.

PARIS, January 29th.

The *Chicago Tribune*, Moscow correspondent states that the Soviet has granted an American oil company a thirty-six year concession over five hundred square miles of territory in North Saghalien for the exploitation of petroleum with the right to construct two ports on the Pacific coast. The company is to pay the Soviet five per cent. of the value of the production annually. The Soviet reserves the right to annul the concession in the event of the United States taking hostile action against Russia or if after five years the United States has not recognised the Russian Government *de jure*.

AIR SERVICE TO THE EAST.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR LONDON TO BUDAPEST SECTION.

PRAGUE, January 29th.

Negotiations have practically been completed between the British and Czechoslovak Governments for the establishment of a daily air service from London to Cologne, Prague and Budapest, as a section of the route to the East.

INDIAN AGITATORS RELEASED.

LUCKNOW, January 29th.

At a meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council, the Governor announced, amid cheers, the release of all political prisoners except one, who has been found guilty of inciting to murder.

THE RUHR SITUATION.

FRENCH VERSION.

[BY COURTESY OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.]

BORDEAUX, January 29th.

The Allies are certainly maintaining international service. The local population only would suffer in case of a general strike.

The *Cologne Gazette* pretends that the French are commandeering all buildings for contagious diseases, whereas we affirm that the military authorities are requisitioning one hospital out of six.

The same paper says that the French have cut telegraph wires in the regions. To respect the truth we say that such telegraph wires were cut by Germans and repaired by the French postal service.

The Wolf Agency (German) accuses the French of causing the increase in the cost of living.

The French troops live on their own commissariat. The increase in the cost of living is due to the depreciation of the mark.

The same Agency announces the presence of Marshal Foch at Coblenz. Marshal Foch is in Paris. He has not left the Capital and daily works there with Poincare.

CHINA AND TIBET.

PROJECTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Certain Chinese circles, says a Peking news agency, are talking about carrying on negotiations with the new British Minister when he arrives in Peking over a Sino-British understanding in connection with Tibet. Nine points are mentioned by the Chinese as likely to be presented by their Government. These are:

- (1) Recognition of the right of the Chinese Government to exercise its administrative functions in Tibet, since it is Chinese territory.
- (2) Recognition of the fact that the Tibetan authorities have no right to conclude agreements with other countries without the concurrence and approval of the Peking Government.
- (3) The maintenance of the present boundary of Tibet intact.
- (4) The right of the Chinese Government to station troops in Tibet.
- (5) Control by the Chinese Government of all mining concessions to foreign companies.
- (6) Recognition of the right of the Chinese Government to establish police in the territory of Tibet.
- (7) The right of the Chinese Government to make appointment of the high officials of the Tibetan administration.
- (8) The establishment of Chinese tax bureaux in Tibet for the collection of certain taxes by the Chinese Government.
- (9) The withdrawal by the British Government of all Indian troops now stationed in Tibet.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LO WEN KAN'S RE-ARREST.

LEADS TO RESIGNATIONS AND PROTESTS.

PEKING, January 29th.

Peng Yun Yi (Minister of Justice) has resigned, but a Presidential Mandate has been issued which refuses to accept his resignation.

Chiang Yung (Director of the Law and Jurisprudence Bureau) has also resigned, as a protest against the illegal re-arrest of Lo Wen Kan. His resignation also has not been accepted. The staff of the High Court of the special judicial district have protested against the detention of Lo Wen Kan, stating that it may prejudice the movement for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN JAPANESE UPPER HOUSE.

TOKYO, January 29th.

China became the centre of to-day's proceedings in the Upper House of the Diet, when the leaders of the Opposition heckled the Foreign Minister regarding the reported action of the Chinese Parliament in nullifying the lease under the Treaty of 1915.

Baron Uchida, replying, said the Japanese Government was convinced that the wise Government of the neighbouring Republic would not nullify a Treaty which was "absolutely unalterable." The Imperial Government was unable to express an opinion regarding the steps which might be taken or to suppose a lack of good faith on the part of the Republic.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

BOYCOTT OF CHINESE LABOUR IN JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, January 29th.

According to the local Press, scores of Chinese are arriving daily from Japan in consequence of the boycott against Chinese labour.

The Chinese Educational Association at Nagasaki has telegraphed to the local organisations urging strong protests to the Chinese Government against the expulsion of Chinese labourers.

According to a telegram, more than 2,000 have already been expelled.

CONDITIONS AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

"An Old China Hand" writing to the *N.C. Daily News* says:—

May I permitted to state in a few words what an observant and intelligent Scot told me about the present situation in Vladivostok, from whence he returned to Shanghai a few days ago.

In reply to my question as to conditions of law and order in Vladivostok, he said that order was kept much better than under the former régime and it was quite safe for a stranger (British) to go about the town, but it was heartrending to see the number of persons driven the flocks of sheep to the railway station to be deported to European Russia, with nothing in their possession but the clothes they had on their backs. These consisted of old and young, many of them boys who were thought to have no sympathy with the present ruling mob. What their fate will be can be left to imagination.

All their property confiscated and their household goods and clothing, etc., stacked up in the open market places and offered for sale at any price obtainable.

THE LURE OF INDIA.
THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The problem of the Indian Civil Service is the subject of a leader in *The Times* in connection with the first of two articles contributed on the subject by Mr. Montagu.

The paper agrees with him in saying that immediate and exhaustive enquiry is called for, regardless of the controversy and perhaps exacerbation of feeling which it may evoke. The paper points out that the problem is really twofold, as it affects the existing members of the Service and future conditions under the new regime, and thinks that the present active members, unquestionably, have ground for soreness and complaint. It explains how their financial situation has become very difficult, while the Reform Scheme has necessarily affected their prospects.

The whole question, in the paper's opinion, smacks suspiciously of something akin to bad faith and it considers that some authoritative guarantee should be given beyond the somewhat vague assurance of the ex-Secretary of State that the annuities and pensions of the Civil Service will be absolutely secure, and the reference made in Lord Reading's speech on the subject in Calcutta on the 28th December.

In connection with the conditions for governing future British appointments, the *Times* suggests a commission of inquiry composed of Britons and Indians, and thinks that when these fundamental questions have been settled, the lure of India will again attract capable and adventurous young men.

YESTERDAY'S MOTOR CASES.

INTERESTING CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

There were included in yesterday's motor cases, heard before Mr. R. H. Lindsay, the following interesting prosecutions.

A SERGEANT'S CHASE IN KOWLOON.

GUNNER'S JOY RIDE ALONG CHATHAM ROAD.

An unusual plea was put forward by Gunner E. Daddors of the Royal Garrison Artillery in answer to a charge of reckless driving in Chatham Road on a motor-cycle, No. 119, at 10.30 a.m. on January 29th. He said that it was due to faulty gear, which kept slipping and therefore increasing the speed.

Sergeant Smith estimated the defendant's speed at 24 miles per hour through the ten-mile control area, past the Children's Shelter in Chatham Road.

Asked why he did not shut off the throttle, Daddors told the Magistrate that if he had done so the machine would have stopped.

In answer to a further summons of failing to produce his licence when called upon to do so, Daddors said that he had left it at the Barracks.

The Sergeant said the defendant did not appear to be able to drive the machine properly and Inspector Garrod added that the defendant had taken out a licence from December to June 2nd.

Sergeant Smith, in the box, said that he first saw the defendant driving down Nathan Road. He had passenger riding on the carrier. The motor-cycle turned into Salisbury Road and went towards Chatham Road. Witness started in pursuit and attempted to cut the defendant off by riding through Middle Road.

The Magistrate: So that he did two sides of a triangle while you did one? Witness said that he had to slow down to turn the corner. He (defendant) was then 40 yards in front. He eventually caught up with the defendant at the far end of the Children's Shelter. The defendant was then doing 24 miles per hour. The defendant told him to give him a chance. Witness added that the machine did not appear to be running properly. He had difficulty in pulling up. "If the gear was slipping," witness said in reply to the Magistrate, "I would expect him to lose speed rather than gain."

The Magistrate (to defendant): I don't understand your defence at all. The idea about the gear slipping appears to be nonsense. The fact that the gear was slipping should have made the machine go slower.

Lieut. Biggs, R.G.A., who was present in Court, informed his Worship that the man had a good Army record.

The Magistrate said that it was serious thing to drive through a control area when there were a lot of children about. On the charge of reckless driving a fine of \$5 was imposed. On the charge of failing to produce his licence a fine of \$1 was imposed.

A COLLISION IN CANTON ROAD.

MOTOR-CYCLE AND RICKSHA.

Engine-room Artificer Evans, of the H.M.S. *Ambrase* was summoned for reckless driving on a motor-cycle in Canton Road at 2 p.m. on January 19th.

Sergeant B. Earnshaw, who prosecuted, estimated the speed of the motor-cycle to be 20 miles per hour. There was a lot of traffic about at the time.

The defendant admitted that his speedometer registered 15 to 17 miles per hour at the time, and as he was driving in the control area he had committed an offence.

In reply to the Magistrate the defendant said that he had been driving in Hongkong for about a month, but that he had nine years' experience in England.

Asked if he admitted knocking down a ricksha coolie, the defendant said that there was nearly a collision, the facts of which he would explain to his Worship later.

A Chinese constable said that he was on duty in Canton Road about 10 yards from the corner of Peking Road. He did not see the machine until just prior to the collision and was, therefore, unable to estimate the speed. There were seven or eight rickshas coming from the direction of the Ferry towards Yau-mat. He saw the motor-cycle weave to the right hand side of the road and run into a ricksha. The ricksha coolie was hurt about the ankle.

The defendant then gave his version of the incident. He was proceeding along the left hand side of the road when one of the rickshas proceeding in front of him pulled out towards the centre of the road.

The defendant swerved towards the right hand side of the road to avoid him. In doing so he nearly collided with a tree. He was able to pull up on the other side of the road and the ricksha, coming in the opposite direction, ran into him, and not he into the ricksha. The coolie tripped over the concrete ledge around the bottom of the tree and this hurt his ankle. He (defendant) gave his number and name to the Chinese constable and also took the number of the ricksha, telling the constable that he was quite prepared to come forward if required.

The ricksha coolie was then produced before the Magistrate. His version was that the motor-cycle collided with his ricksha. Regarding his accident he said that he had been laid up for four days.

Sergeant Earnshaw said that the coolie's ankle was only slightly bruised.

Mr. Lindsay ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$5 and to pay 50 cents compensation to the coolie.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GODOWSKY'S RECITALS.

Godowsky's playing is not so well known to the British public as that of other famed pianists who have visited England frequently and for long spells. But we all knew him by reputation to be the greatest Chopin player, rivalled only by old Pachmann, whose seventy odd years have now robbed him of his virility. Those who have just heard Godowsky for the first time can now appreciate his pre-eminence as a Chopin exponent. He combines the virility of Busoni with the gossamer-like execution of Pachmann and infuses his works with the understanding of Paderewski. In his hands Chopin is not the frail, hot-house flower which some players treat so tenderly—he is the man of moods, at one moment sad and contemplative, as in the E sharp nocturne, at the next fierce and passionate as depicted in the Scherzo in B flat minor. His interpretations are simply delightful and he continually captivates the ear by bringing out undertone of sub-melodies and emphasising many details, sometimes taking in a leisurely manner certain passages which are usually hurried through by professionals and amateurs alike.

In technique, it is an acknowledged fact that the other pianoforte giants have not reached Godowsky's pitch of perfection. This was perhaps best displayed in his mastery of the technical difficulties of the Chopin Etudes in E flat and G sharp minor, or, to turn to other composers in Macdowell's "March Wind" and the Liszt numbers. One wished the musician had chosen to give a couple of his own arrangements of Chopin's Shidies for the left hand alone which would have emphasized still more the marvellous development of his technique.

The first night's programme was headed by Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata, Godowsky's rendering of which can only be described as "classic." A good exponent of romantic music does not often make a good interpreter of Beethoven and vice versa. Lamond, the great Chopin player, is not at all happy in Chopin numbers. Yet Godowsky is so extraordinarily versatile that while playing Beethoven's Appassionata one was inclined to think his reputation must rest upon his interpretation of that master, rather than Chopin.

It is unfortunate that both of Godowsky's concert grand pianos were delayed en route, with the result that he had to play on a baby-grand which did not enable him to do himself justice. The difficulty of making a drawing-room instrument give the tone as well as the effect he desired was a great one and, superb as his performances were, they would have been greatly enhanced if he had had his own instrument.

It is also unfortunate that only a comparatively handful of people had the pleasure of hearing him.

One has long since ceased to expect a full house in Hongkong for anything but a boxing match or a bout of chorus beauties. But one was hardly prepared for such a miserable audience as gathered to listen to one whom crowds have flocked from far and near to hear in the capitals of Europe and in America. On the first evening there were about twenty people in the stalls; last evening there were nine. The circle was better attended; as many as thirty people paid for tickets in that part of the theatre. Truly even Hongkong has surpassed itself in its apathy on this occasion.

Godowsky will be passing through the Colony again on his return journey from Java, but it may be taken as certain that on his next visit he will give a wide berth to the Theatre Royal and its rows of empty benches. A people get the Government they deserve. And the same may be said of their Art.

A.M.B.S.

WORLD THEATRE.

Local playgoers have a real treat offered them in Wanda Hawley's latest picture "The House that Jazz built," which opens to-night (Wednesday) at the World Theatre. The story is a clever and entertaining one of a woman who nearly loses her husband because she grows lazy, careless and finally unattractive under the temptation of too much luxury. The fault is partly the husband's for petting and indulging her so much, but, of course, he heaps all the reproaches upon her and departs in a rage never to return! It is a love triangle that finally develops.

CUTTING IN BETWEEN MOVING CARS.

ANOTHER CASE.

Mr. Van der Steen, driver of motor-cycle No. 191, was charged with reckless driving by attempting to cut in between a motor-bus and a car coming in opposite directions on Lower Albert Road near to Government House.

Mr. Van der Steen stated that he was rounding a corner, had sounded his horn and the car he was following had slowed down to allow him to pass when he sighted the motor-bus coming up from the opposite direction. He then decided that the best course would be to cut between the two cars.

The Magistrate pointed out that in rounding a curve and not knowing when another car might be approaching from the opposite direction, defendant's action in passing the car was dangerous.

Lance Sergeant Hopkin said he estimated the defendant's speed at over 20 miles an hour. The defendant accelerated to cut in between the two cars.

A fine of \$15 was imposed.

AMERICA AND THE COLT-MAN CASE.

SIX DEMANDS ON CHINA.

The *Chung Mei News* agency states:—

The terms demanded by the American Government in its note to the Chinese Government with reference to the shooting of Mr. Colman, an American citizen, at Kalgan, are listed under six heads.

First, a general apology for the shooting of an American citizen in the presence of an American Consul was demanded from the Central Government. That has already been made, so the point is settled.

Secondly, a full and complete apology is asked for from the Tuting of Chahar to be made formally to the American Consul. This apology is to embody a letter dictated by the American Legation. This demand will be met and is not one of the delaying features of the negotiations.

Thirdly, the dismissal of the three officers directly in charge of the troops who fired the fatal shot is demanded. These three men are specifically named in the American note and it is further asked that they be prevented from ever holding a post again under the Chinese Government. Furthermore, they are to be tried according to Chinese law and punished in proportion to the amount of authority and responsibility exercised by them. The American authorities are not trying to decide these technical questions themselves, but they are insisting that it be done by the Chinese themselves under their own laws. This is the stickler in the negotiations.

It is upon this point that the decision hinges as to whether the Foreign Office and the other Peking authorities are the Government of China. If they cannot or refuse to have their responsible officers punished, then they fail, and the question comes up as to where the American Government must look for justice. No mention was made by the American note of the soldiers who fired the shots. Apparently it was not felt that they were the responsible agents. It has been said that these men were imprisoned for five years but that has not been officially reported by the Chinese Government to the American Legation.

The fourth point is likewise unsettled. A sum of money was asked for as indemnity to the Colman family. The Chinese have come back with a counter offer which is said to be much below the figure which the American Government could think of accepting.

The fifth contention has been settled, namely the assurance that there will be no further interference with the right of American citizens to transport silver specie for legitimate business purposes.

The sixth demand, we were informed, is of such a nature that it will not likely be pressed at the moment and consequently we are not at liberty to state what it is.

Hence it will be seen from the above, authentic terms of the note sent by the American Legation to the Foreign Office, that the gravity of the case is realized not only in Peking but in Washington, and how the Chinese settle it, has a bearing not limited merely to this occurrence. If this Government falls down, then the State Department must necessarily change its whole attitude of tolerance and friendliness to China, which goes without saying, would be a hard blow to her in her present need of friends.

LAWYERS AS M.P.s.

ONE-TENTH OF THE HOUSE.

One of the most striking results of the elections is the success of four lawyer Labour candidates. Rather more than one-tenth of those who sit in the new House of Commons are members of the Bars of England and Scotland. Not all are in active practice, but most of them are, and they include several lawyers of distinction. Little short of a hundred members of the Bar were candidates, and at least sixty-three were successful, twenty-eight being King's Counsel. Forty out of the sixty-three were labelled Conservative, eight National Liberal, eleven Independent Liberal, and four Labour.

They include Mr. Douglas Hogg, K.C., the Attorney-General; Mr. T. W. H. Inskip, K.C., the Solicitor-General; Sir Ernest Pollock, K.C., and Sir John Simon, K.C., both ex-Attorney-Generals; Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., ex-Solicitor-General; and Mr. Asquith. Three out of the four lawyer Labour candidates elected are King's Counsel—Mr. Patrick Hastings, Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, and Mr. C. J. Mathew. The fourth, Major C. R. Atlee, is a member of the Junior Bar. The popularity and success at the Bar of Mr. Hastings has followed many occupations in his time, including those of navy, mining, engineer, soldier, and journalist. Two members of the Bar who sought election on behalf of Labour were defeated—Mr. A. E. Wood, K.C., at Rushmore, and Mr. H. H. Blesser at Leeds. Rushmore was, perhaps, the only constituency in which lawyers were opposed to each other. In that instance the seat went to Colonel Thorpe, Conservative, who is son-in-law of Sir John Norton-Griffiths, and in 1921 was Crown Counsel in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Zinovieff, in a report to the Third International, last month, said that the position of the Communist Party, unsatisfactory in most countries, was worst in Great Britain. Lenin, who also spoke, declared, however, that the prospects of a world revolution were becoming not only good but even brilliant.

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"WOMEN OF 1923," FROM STREET CLEANING TO JUDGESHIPS.

"Women of 1923," America's newest Year Book, published on December 27th, shows that driving trucks, cleaning streets, and plumbing have become during and since the war "as much feminine occupations as playing the piano and sewing fine seams were generations ago."

Surveying the occupations of women all over the world, the Year Book finds that overalls, grease, and heavy manual labour no longer have any terrors for them, but that there may now be seen women "stevedores, dock labourers, sailors, and deckhands."

Women, says the Year Book, are now successfully doing the work of blacksmiths, machinists, carpenters, brick-makers, tinsmiths, woodchoppers, and freight agents. They are also driving delivery trucks, keeping lively stables, cobbling shoes, and washing out boilers.

Side by side with this increase in manual labour by women is chronicled a remarkable "feminine invasion" of the higher professions. There are now 1,738 women lawyers, judges, and magistrates, 1,787 clergymen, 1,817 artists, 7,913 women physicians, 1,829 women dentists, 1,117 architects, and forty-one engineers. No fewer than 8,549,311 women are engaged in work in the United States, and of the total of 678 occupations under review only thirty-three do not yet boast women recruits.

"HOW GREAT EVENTS ARE SETTLED."

"SUCCESSFUL BET DECIDES A
DIPLOMATIC TRANSFER."

In the "Indiscretions of Lady Susan," by Lady Susan Townley it is related that when the chance came for the Townleys to move to the Embassy at Rome it seemed that it must be forgone for lack of funds. To settle up accounts in Berlin, writes Lady Susan, transport the household to Rome and set up a new home there meant an expenditure of some hundreds which were not available. As a desperate chance of saving the situation she made a double event bet, for the Grand National and the Lincoln, on two horses which her husband, "a first-rate judge of form" she assures us, "had found time amid his official pre-occupations in Berlin to 'spot'."

Reaction set in after the excitement, and a great despondency settled down upon me. I had broken my promise not to bet any more, and had thrown away another tenner. But, no! Luck was on my side at last. That same evening a telegram announced that Sir Geoffrey had won the Lincoln Handicap. O'Connor had accepted my bet at 72 to 1. The double came off. O'Connor paid, and we found ourselves in funds sufficient to take us to Rome. Hey, presto! a second telegram to the P. O.:—"Urgent private affairs satisfactorily settled. Can go to Rome if post still open." The post was still open. We went. So are great events settled!

It should be added that before the departure a few friends in Berlin obligingly emptied the cellar by drinking their hosts' healths in helmets.

THE SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR HEADACHES.

Professor Kamp, of Amsterdam, the latest exponent of auto-suggestion, who has come to London, following in the footsteps of M. Coue, gave a demonstration of the new curative science at the Hyde Park Hotel recently, says the *Daily News*. Unlike M. Coue, Professor Kamp teaches no general formula, nor does he advocate self-suggestion. He claims to cure all diseases of nervous origin by suggesting to the patient that his complaint does not exist.

"I do not claim to cure organic ailments," he said. "I can often make patients who are suffering from organic disease better, but I cannot cure them. Many illnesses are diagnosed by medical men as organic when they are really nervous or partly imaginary."

Prof. Kamp opened his demonstration by putting his audience through an "arm-stretching kind of physical jerks," which ended with a clenching of the hands.

"Now you can't open them," said the Professor. One of the women found she could not, but the rest of the small audience were not susceptible to suggestion. This woman was then made the subject of a number of tests, and did everything that was suggested to her. "I am going to ask you to count ten," said the Professor in quiet, deliberate tones, "but you won't be able to get any further than seven." The young woman then started to count slowly, stopped at five, and when told to go on a little further, slowly murmured "six," "seven," and then remained speechless.

Tired feeling not prevalent. A little later, she was the only one of half a dozen members of the audience who took a quiet afternoon's nap under the Professor's suggestion that they were all to have a tired feeling and go to sleep. The audience, unfortunately for the value of the demonstration, was unusually healthy one but several genuine headaches yielded to immediate treatment.

Professor Kamp simply placed his hands on each sufferer's head, closed his eyes, set his teeth, and after a few seconds uttered sharply the word "Gone!" Each patient declared the pain had quite disappeared. In effecting these immediate cures, Professor Kamp appeared to exert tremendous will-power. The veins stood out on his temples. He closed his demonstration with a simple exhibition of mental telepathy.



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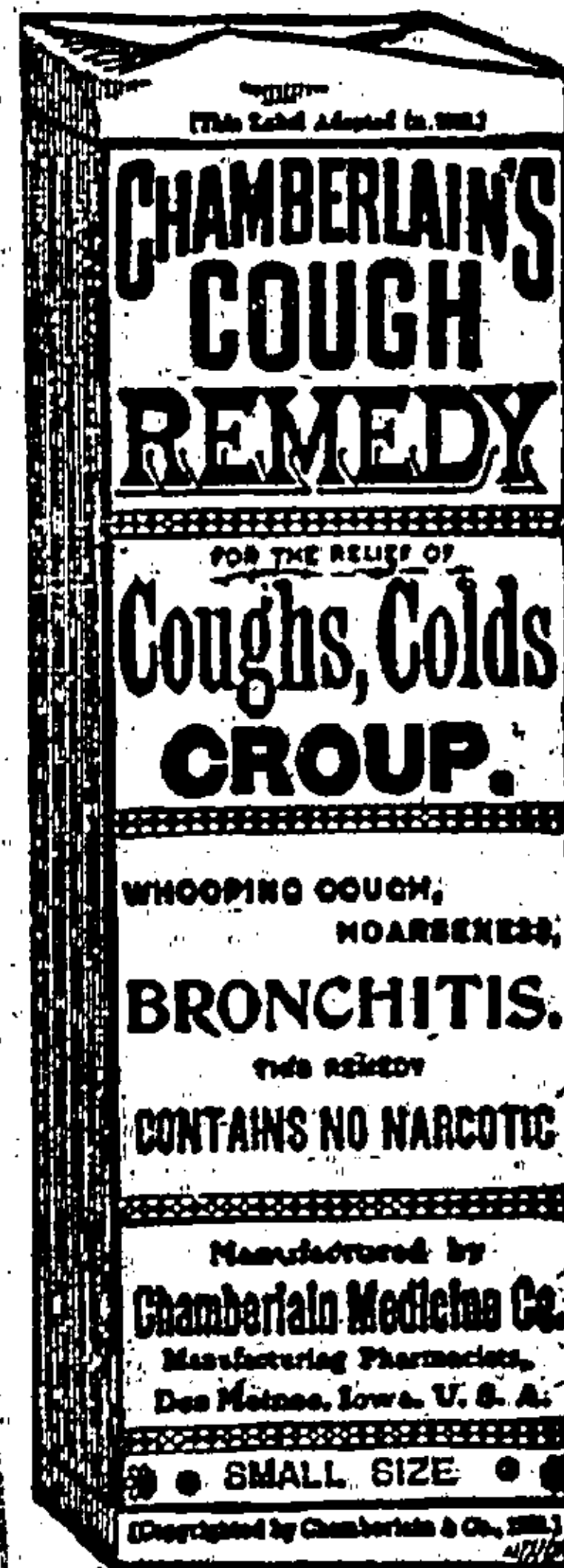
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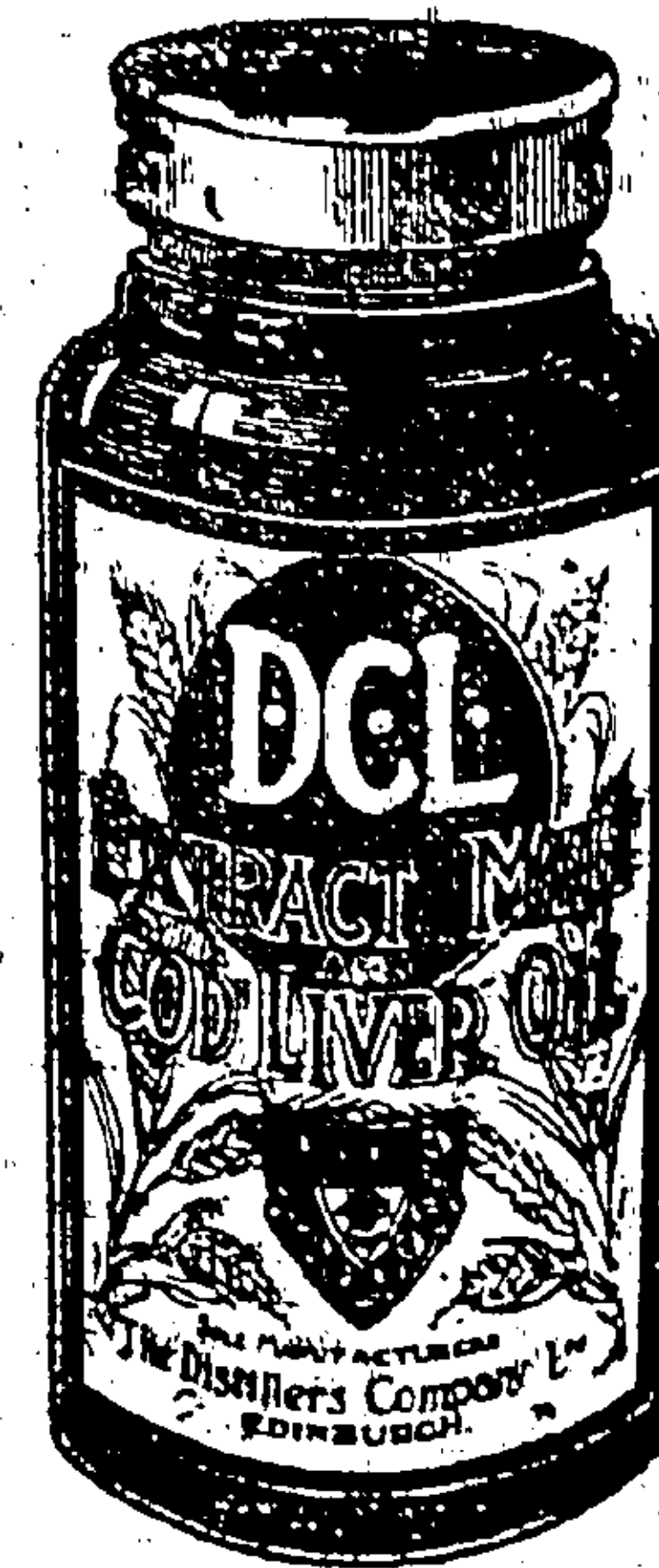
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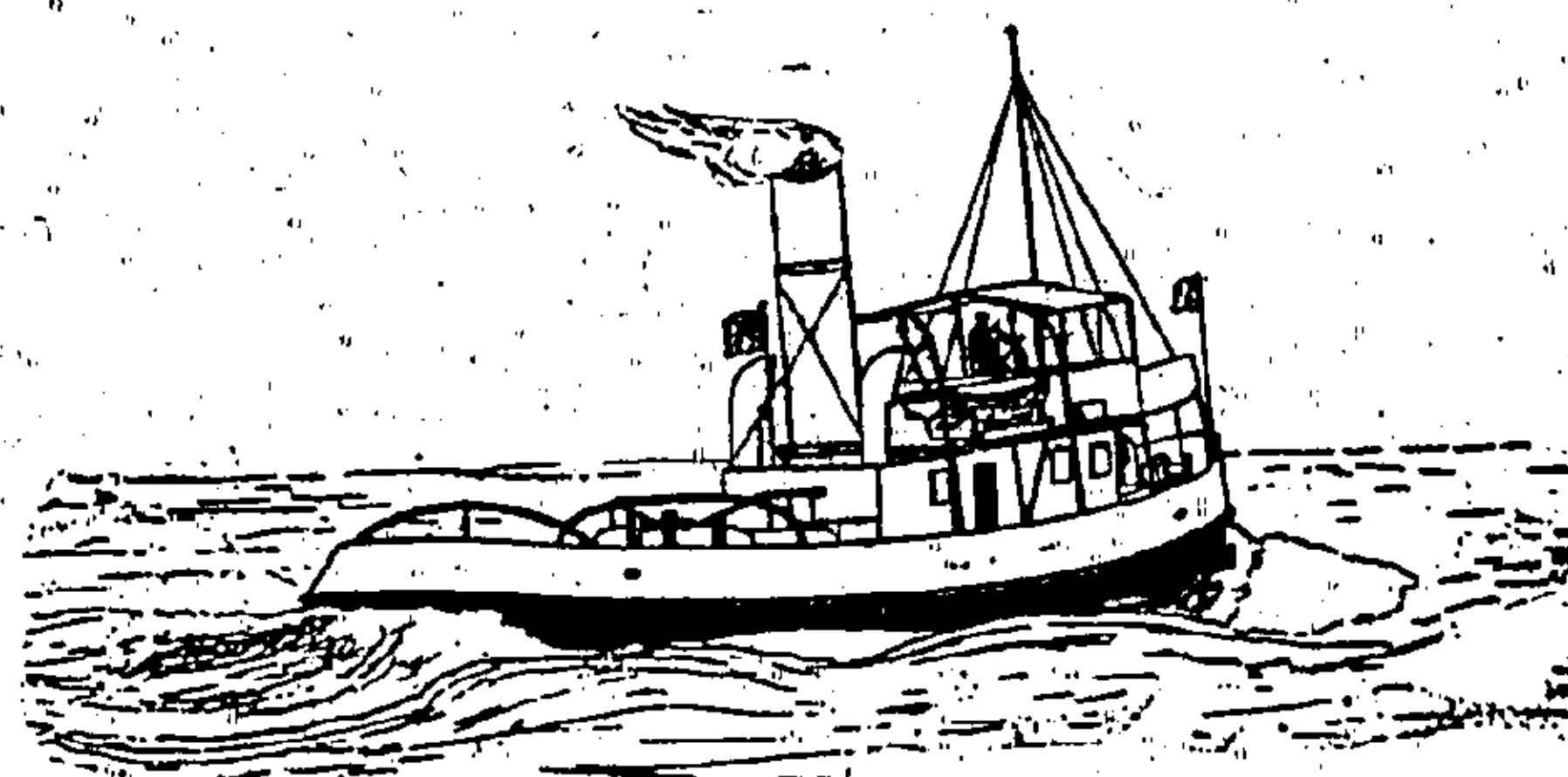
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—

Number	Address	From
14972/22nd	Blanche Davies, Hongkong Hotel Bangkok.	
14336/21st	Malickiel co	Padun, Ematran
10868/18th	Meehan	Newyork
15676/17th	Milne, J. C., passenger, Kashimatsunoku, Singapore.	
14986/22nd	Momohara Yasuyamatanku Taipei	
14973/23rd	Slowe ...	Soerabaya

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT	APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Tsuyama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Feb.	On 14th Feb.
NEW YORK & Boston	Meorish Prince	Brit.	Princes Line	On 10th Feb.	On 10th Feb.
BOSTON & New York via SUEZ	Ningbooh	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 5th Feb.	On 5th Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO	West Ivan	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 2nd Feb.	On 2nd Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHAI & JAP. PORTS & H.L.O.	President Pierce	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st Feb. 10 a.m.	On 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	China	Brit.	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 6th Feb.	On 6th Feb.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C. via SHANGHAI, & C.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	About 10th Feb.	About 10th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHAI, J. PORTS	Africa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Feb. 11 a.m.	On 7th Feb. 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Proteus	Brit.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th Feb.	On 16th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Empress Russia	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th Feb.	On 5th Feb.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & C.	Nellere	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 2nd Feb.	On 2nd Feb.
MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Cordillere	Fren.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 7th Feb.	On 7th Feb.
MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Katori Maru	Jap.	Messageries Maritimes	About 5th Feb.	About 5th Feb.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, & ROTTERDAM	City of York	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st Jan. at 11 a.m.	On 31st Jan. at 11 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Chips	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 14th Feb.	On 14th Feb.
MARSHILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Telamachus	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Feb.	On 1st Feb.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Argus Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th Feb.	On 5th Feb.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARA	Glensanda	Brit.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Feb.	On 15th Feb.
LONDON, GENOA, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Reopart	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 15th Feb.	On 15th Feb.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Emil Kirdorf	Ger.	Jawa-China-Japan-Lijn	On 1st Feb.	On 1st Feb.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Morea	Brit.	Renter Brockmann & Co.	About 2nd Feb.	About 2nd Feb.
BOMBAY, MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Moji Maru	Jap.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Feb.	On 1st Feb.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO	Fookiang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Feb. at 3 p.m.	On 3rd Feb. at 3 p.m.
SETRAITS & CALCUTTA	Van Cloon	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 1st Feb.	On 1st Feb.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DEMI	Yunnan	Brit.	Jawa-China-Japan-Lijn	On 3rd half of Jan.	On 3rd half of Jan.
BEINDIR, VESON & TRIMET	Horn Maru	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 31st Jan. at 10 a.m.	On 31st Jan. at 10 a.m.
BEINDIR, VESON & TRIMET	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	About	About
HAIPHONG via HAIHON & ZAKHO	Hinang	Brit.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 2nd Feb.	About 2nd Feb.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Aki Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 7th Feb. at 3 p.m.	On 7th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SANDARAN	Sti. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.	On 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Taisang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 31st Jan. at 4 p.m.	On 31st Jan. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Hakone Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Feb. at 10 a.m.	On 1st Feb. at 10 a.m.
TSINGTIAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Torici	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Feb.	On 1st Feb.
SEANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Shantung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd Feb. at D.L.	On 3rd Feb. at D.L.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Peria	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 2nd Feb.	About 2nd Feb.
SEANGHAI via TSINGTIAU	Tijiliung	Dut.	Jawa-China-Japan-Lijn	About 31st Jan.	About 31st Jan.
SEANGHAI	Anazon Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th March.	On 25th March.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Kutsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 16th Feb.	On 16th Feb.
JAPAN PORTS	Tijkembang	Dut.	Jawa-China-Japan-Lijn	About 5th Feb.	About 5th Feb.
KOBE via SH NHOAI	Borneo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th Feb.	On 25th Feb.
BATAVIA via BANGK	Chakang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 4th Feb. at 10 a.m.	On 4th Feb. at 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Kalgan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th Feb. at 10 a.m.	On 6th Feb. at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	Chang	Brit.	Douglas Lepark & Co.	On 8th Feb. at 1 p.m.	On 8th Feb. at 1 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Haisong	Brit.	Douglas Lepark & Co.	On 8th Feb. at 1130 p.m.	On 8th Feb. at 1130 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW	Loungsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 2nd Feb. at 3 p.m.	On 2nd Feb. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW	President Wilcox	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 5th Feb.	On 5th Feb.
MANILA	Dewey	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 13rd Feb.	On 13rd Feb.
MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, & C.					

Jan. 30th, at 11.45—Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. Japan and the Visayas. It has decreased slightly at the majority of other reporting stations.

The anticyclone has weakened further. The northern portion has moved eastward, leaving a separate anticyclone central over the lower Yangtze Valley.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 30th Jan., 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.13 inches, against an average of 1.38 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 31st Jan. is as follows:—

DISTRICT		FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	{	N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy to fine.
Formosa Channel		N.E. winds, strong
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks	{	The same as No 1
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan		The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.			
Hongkong Observatory, January 30th.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Ennometer	30.18	30.21	30.18
Temperature	60	63	60
Humidity	42	61	61
Wind Direction	W	Calm	E
Force	b	0	C
Weather	2	0	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.60
Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ...			
Lowest open air Temperature on 33th ...			

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Mr R. L. Aikin	Mr & Mrs Kirel
Mr & Mrs W. S.	Johnson
" Allen	Mr J. M. de Jong
Mr J. T. Bagtau	Mr J. E. Joseph
Mr B. Baring	Mr J. N. Joyner
Mr M. Beauvais	Mr & Mrs Walter G.
Mr & Mrs J. Behar	Joseph & son
Mr B. Bell	Mr H. Kemp
Miss M. H. Benson	Mr H. H. Kime
Mr C. P. Berce	Mr & Mrs A. M.
Mr J. Bennett	Kirby
Mr R. J. Berbeck	General O. R. Kra-
Mr J. M. Bickart	thoff
Mr & Mrs H. B. Bick-	Mr T. E. Lake
ton	Mr J. Lamb
Mrs E. Blackburn	Mr Mrs C. Lauritsen
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Mrs J. Bowie	ton Lygud
Mr M. Borochovitz	Mr & Mrs F. E.
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Mr & Mrs A. Brewalt	Mr D. McLaren
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Mr M. Cario	Mr G. Millward
Mr J. Cassa	Mr C. H. Montague
Mr N. Croncher	Capt & Mrs F. Mooney
Miss E. Curtis	& child
Mr & Mrs O. W.	Dr D. Morrison
Darch	Dr D. M. McKee
Mr F. B. Doocan	Mr J. T. Newall
Mr J. Dennis	Mr A. E. Nyland
Eng. Com. & Mrs O.	Mr P. Olbey
Dogherly	Mr N. Ottens
Dr Donelan	Mr & Mrs T. Petrie
Mr & Mrs W. Dunbar	Mrs H. Pearson
Mr R. H. Dunne	Mr T. J. Pike
Mr & Mrs Maste	Dr J. W. Platt
" Easterbrook	Mr A. G. Potts
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Eustace	Mrs N. Watkins
Capt. C. W. Falk	Roberts
Mr & Mrs S. G.	Mr A. H. Rowe
Fenton	Mr H. L. Russell
Mr & Mrs O. D.	Mr C. H. Sawell
Fisher	Mr P. H. Scanlan
Mr J. A. Foster	Dr C. Schneiderberg
Mr & Mrs A. G.	Mr Judgen D. T. T. T.
Capt. E. M. French	herlock
Mr & Mrs W. H. Gale	Mr R. E. Smith
Mr F. S. Gibbons	Miss A. Square
Mr J. N. G. Gibbons	Mr W. v. d. Straen
Mr, Mrs & Misses	Mr T. E. Lake
Gilchrist	Mr O. L. Terr-I
Mr A. O. Gilva	Mrs W. Thompson
Mr R. J. Goodyear	Mr W. Timon
Mr J. E. Gray	Mr C. A. Upson
Mrs & Miss Gray	Miss Mrs Vanderbilt
Mr T. E. L. Greenb II	Mr & Mrs L. Vidal
Capt. T. C. Hall	Mr W. Wagstaff
Mr C. Hammond	Mr & Mrs W. J.
Mr John Scott Har-	Wallen
ston	Mr F. G. Wallis
Mr G. M. Hesphy	Mr M. G. Waver
Mr & Mrs C. A.	Mr & Mrs F. M.
Hederson	Weller
Mr & Mrs B. Honig	Dr. F. Norman White
Mr A. Hopkins	

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Mr W. A. Cuddy	Mr & Mrs Milles
Mrs F. M. Davis	and child
Mrs & Mrs Denny	Mrs McLiddell
Mr & Mrs F. H.	Mr & Mrs Negre
Fitzgerald	Mr & Mrs Plant
McGeddes	Mr G. Shaw
Mr & Mrs W. A.	Mr A. G. Vanderpool
Hannibal	Mrs L. H. Walker
Fieldhouse	Mr & Mrs L. H. W.

PAAR		HORN.	
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Capt. & Miss T. Arthur		Mr & Mrs Walter	Lang
Miss Eugene.		Mr & Mrs A. S.	
Mr G. W. Barton			Littlejohns
Mr & Mrs B. G. Birch		Mr & Mrs B. Littlejohns	
Mr E. E. O. Bird		Mr J. D. Lloyd	
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Miss I. A. Blair			McKenna
Mr & Mrs E. Braden		Mr K. F. Mattingly	
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can	Mr J. Ralston
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Lt.-Col. S. F. A.	Mr J. F. Swindells	
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Mrs. J. Campbell	Mr. B. J. de H. Meo
Mr. W. S. Cuffe	Mr. J. Rees

ple	Mr J. N. Dongall	Mrs O. Russell
for	Mr J. A. Foster	Mr Otto Schreier
21-	Mr & Mrs W. Gran-	Mr H. W. Simpson
	tham	Mrs C. Stinger
in	Mrs M. Heimbrod	Mr O. Stude
	Mrs H. S. Hurley	Mr Rene Vega
	Mr J. Jack	Mr A. Wathius
	Mr O. Larson	Mr G. Weber
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[14]

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(11)

N. Y. K.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KAGA MARU Wednesday, 7th Feb. at 11 a.m.
 IYO MARU Thursday, 1st Mar. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KATORI MARU (calling Rotterdam) Wednesday, 5th Jan. at 11 a.m.
 ATSUTA MARU Wednesday, 14th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MATSUYE MARU (calling Dunkirk) Thursday, 8th Feb.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

DELAGOA MARU Thursday, 8th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU Wednesday, 11th Mar.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU Wednesday, 14th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

SOMBAV via Singapore and Colombo.

MOJI MARU (calling Penang) Thursday, 1st Feb.
 BANGGONG MARU Saturday, 10th Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Thursday, 15th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKONE MARU Thursday, 1st Feb.
 SUWA MARU Wednesday, 14th Feb.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
 Telephone: Central Nos. 224 & 223. K. H. KAMEI Manager. [5]

Y. K. K.



Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
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KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
SAILING FROM HONGKONG,
For HAIPHONG via Hoïhow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 2nd Feb.
For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITABAI,
Agent.

Branch Office
No. 37, Bonham Street, West
Tel. Central No. 155.

(Top Floor, King's Building.
Tel. Central No. 140.

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

1. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 13th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

1. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

1. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 13th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 2. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 3. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 4. "CITY OF POONA" ... 2nd half April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

REISS & CO., CANTON

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Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "NINGCHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th February.
 2. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th February.
 3. "HYSON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.
 4. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th March.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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For freight and particulars apply to—

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hong Kong and Sailing for S'hai and Japan	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles
CORDILLER	—	—	5th Feb.
ANGKOR	—	—	20th Feb.
ANGERS	30th Dec.	2nd Feb.	6th March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	18th Jan.	18th Feb.	20th March
PORTHOS	28th Jan.	2nd March	3rd April

* s.s. "ANGERS" sails for Shanghai only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

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A CLASS (1st Class) ... £150.0s.0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... £110.0s.0d.
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Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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1. "C. PIERRE LECOCQ" 2nd part Feb. for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK.

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AND RETURN

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HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Friday, 2nd Feb., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 6th Feb., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Friday, 9th Feb., at 12 Noon.

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	8,853	7th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,000	7th Feb.	Mars., Ldon, A'werp. & Rdam.
"REIHA"	9,000	21st Feb.	Mars., Ldon, A'werp. & Rdam.
"SICILIA"	6,700	21st Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANCA"	8,000	6th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mars., Ldon. & A'werp.
"LAHORE"	8,252	18th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	19th Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARHMIR"	8,800	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"ALIPORE"	5,373	22nd Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,800	21st Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,000	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	18th May	do.
"RYANZAT"	7,000	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,007	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,241	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,024	25th July	do.

* Will Call at Hamburg if sufficient inducement offers.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	7,000	7th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TORILLA"	5,200	20th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Jan., 4 p.m.	Manila, Thursday, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Freetown and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TORILLA"	5,200	1st Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BANCA"	8,000	6th Feb.	Kobe, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
"LAHORE"	5,352	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Feb.	Japan Direct.
"SICILIA"	6,700	11th Feb.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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* Passengers for Baggage must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting in the carrying steamer.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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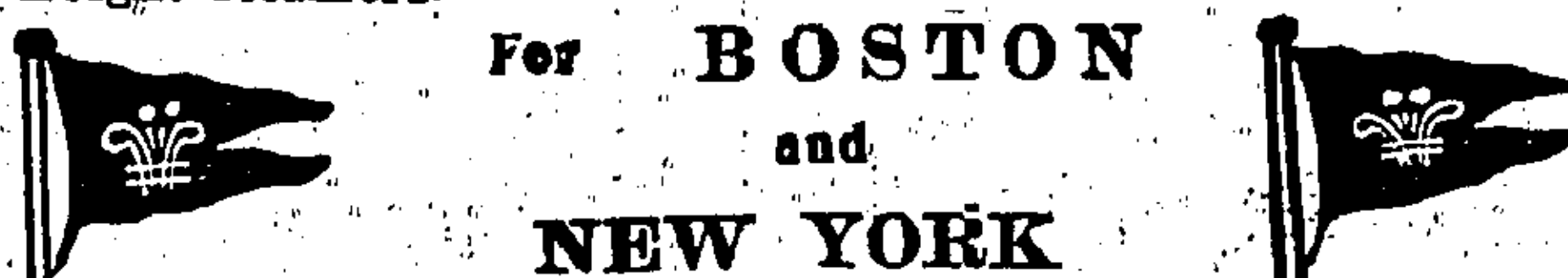
For further information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



1. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... 10th February.

2. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... about 9th March.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

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Telephone: Central 8165

Telegrams (Furness) [2]

O. S. K.

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ARGON MARU" (Only Marseilles) ... Thursday, 15th Feb.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 10th Mar.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO—SANTOS—DUREAN & CAPE TOWN—via RAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Feb.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"INDO MARU" ... Monday, 5th Feb.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st Feb.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Feb.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 16th Feb.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Oahu Ports.

"HABUE MARU" ... Monday, 26th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama

"AMAZON MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Mar.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIU MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Friday, 9th Mar.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SUMA MARU" ... Friday, 9th Mar.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Central No. 408.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 31st Jan., 10 a.m.
FRIBOLINGO via BALIKPAPAN	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 31st Jan., 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG"	On 1st Feb., 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"KUEICHOW"	On 1st Feb., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 3rd Feb., D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 3rd Feb., D.L.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th Feb., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"CHENAN"	On 4th Feb., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"ZHECHUEN"	On 6th Feb., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALAN"	On 6th Feb., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Feb., 10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

HONGKONG LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

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CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE 17 Des Voeux & Ross, Ltd.

Agents: [4]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	18th Feb.	24th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced 1st class Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO OF THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & PANITTE PORT

FIUME, having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

1. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 2nd February.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

1. "FIUME" ... sailing second half of January.

2. "PERSIA" ... sailing second half of February.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS via COLOMBO.

1. "UMSINGA" ... sailing about 10th February.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

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FLEET CORPORATION.

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Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports £120 payable in local currency

First Class Throughout.

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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

1. "PRESIDENT HIERCE" ... Feb. 1st, 10 a.m.

2. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 14th ... Feb. 23rd

3. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Mar. 8th ... Mar. 23rd

* Sailings and Fares subject to change without notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leaves Hongkong

1. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 5th ... Feb. 7th

2. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Feb. 25th ... Feb. 27th

3. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 5th ... Mar. 7th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

1. "LAKE FAULK" ... Feb. 2nd.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For SAVANNAH, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

1. "DREYER" ... Feb. 6th.

2. "HELVETIA" ... Mar. 7th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

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